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## GERMAN SHIPPING SUBSIDIES

THEIR EFFECT ON HONGKONG.

The report of the Commission appointed by the Australian Minister of Trade shows how German subsidized lines had ousted their British competitors. It is shown how the German line of ships running from Hongkong to Sydney was in direct connection with the main lines from Germany to Sydney, and Germany to Hongkong, so that cargo could be taken from or to either Sydney or Hongkong to suit the convenience of the main line or steamers to Europe or the local line, and not only ensure quicker passage, but enable steamers to obtain a fuller cargo at either end as required. There was no similar arrangement between British ships.

The Commission point out that by a Law of June 10th, 1914, the Chancellor of the German Empire received power to subsidize for fifteen years the postal services of the Empire with the Far East, Australia, and the German possessions in the Pacific, the subsidy to be paid to a German company, and the total sum of the subsidy to be 1,300,000 marks (£205,000).

It was stipulated that regular maximum services were to be made every four weeks on the Hongkong-Rahaul-Sydney line, every eight weeks on the Singapore-New Guinea-Satara line, and every four months in the German islands; the mail boats were to be of German construction, and of a speed of 9 knots and 11 knots.

The war put a stop to these projects, but they provide a useful warning.

## SHIPBUILDING IN SHANGHAI.

Sir L. Chiozza Money, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, replying to Mr. Stewart, in the House of Commons, on October 22nd, said that facilities for building merchant ships in Shanghai had been fully availed of for the construction of British ships so far as steel could be spared from Great Britain. Contracts had been made with the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co. for three standard steamers of 5,000 tons dead weight each, for which the material was already on its way. It was understood that the American Government had made a contract with the Kiang Nan Dock and Engineering Works, Shanghai, for the construction of four cargo vessels of 10,000 tons each, with the option of eight additional steamers of the same tonnage, but the Shipping Controller was not aware whether any of these vessels had yet been laid down. Licences for the export of shipbuilding materials had been granted for certain neutral vessels, time-chartered to the Allies, with a view to clearing the berths for steamers to be built for the account of his Majesty's Government.

## THE BISHOP IN FUKIEN.

CONSECRATION AT LAMBETH PALACE.

The consecration of the Rev. John Hind, D.D., as Bishop in Fukien, took place on October 18th, St. Luke's Day, at the chapel of Lambeth Palace. The Archbishop of Canterbury was assisted by the Bishops of Gloucester, Dover, Jamaica, and Bishop Montgomery, and in the chapel were the Rev. L. Lloyd, the Secretary of the Fukien Mission, Dr. Lenson, of the Medical Mission, Sir Robert Williams, President of the C.M.S., Mrs. Randall Davidson, Mr. Hind (the Bishop's father), and many other friends.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. C. C. B. Bardsley, of the C.M.S., from the words "Have faith in God." St. Mark xi, 22. After alluding to the ancient and unique history of the Chinese, the hopeful outlook a few years ago and the prevailing disruption of the present time, only faith in God could enable us to hope for the future of the Church in China, which had already been rich in martyr seed. Tuan Shih-kai has said that while Communism had given the Chinese principles, Christianity alone could give the power to carry them out. After paying a tribute to the wisdom, humility, and devotion of Bishop Rice, the preacher referred to the silent training which had prepared Dr. Hind for the work to which he was called, and happily foretold that the Church in Fukien would realize that "there was a man sent from God whose name was John" in the new leader set apart that day. The need of more European missionaries was still urgent, but they would all realize that they must decrease, while the native ministry must increase. The aim was to establish a native Church in all its fulness, and only so could the Chinese nation become a Christian one. The generosity of the native Christians altogether put us to shame.

The altar were presented to the Bishop of Fukien.

## AUSTRALIAN COMPLAINTS OF JAPANESE TRADING.

In the report on the trade of Australia during 1917 by H.M. Trade Commissioner, which has been issued as a Parliamentary Paper, it is stated that complaints are numerous as to the unsatisfactory character of many Japanese goods, and to Japanese conditions of trading generally. Importers express their readiness to revert to the United Kingdom as their source of supply when conditions permit, but manufacturers at home should not rely too much on expressions or assurances of this kind, as the Japanese manufacturers are well informed of the criticism of their products and are making efforts to meet it.

## BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.

A British Industries Fair will be held in London from the 24th February to the 27th March next, at which about 600 British manufacturers will exhibit glass, earthenware, china, paper, printing, stationery, fancy goods and toys. The Department of Commerce and Trade is in charge of the fair, and is very anxious that merchants overseas interested in the above classes of goods should be made aware of the arrangements.

## CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

## CANTON'S ENVOY TO EUROPE.

Dr. Wong Ching-ting, Speaker of the Canton Parliament, has reported that the American Government approves of the South-West provinces sending envoys to the Peace Conference in Europe. The Military Government has accordingly convened a meeting to discuss the question. We learn that Dr. Wu Ting-fong, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Wong Ching-ting, Wong Shiu-ming, and Wu Chin-shu (Dr. Wu's son) are to be appointed for the mission.

## TURKS IN CHINA.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs in Peking has wired to various provinces stating that the Dutch Minister has requested the Peking Government to allow him to take over charge of the Turks and their interests in China, but the Government has refused.

## CHINESE IN GERMANY.

The authorities have received a cable from Peking stating that the Chinese who were interned in Germany have been released since the armistice was signed. They are in a state of starvation, funds must be sent to them for their return.

## SHORTAGE OF RICE.

It is reported that, owing to the shortage of food in Russia, the Japanese are sending rice to that country, via Korea, and the north borders of China. The stocks of rice are, therefore, short, and the price is very high. It is feared that the poor in the Southern provinces will create trouble unless the authorities place a restriction upon the exportation of rice.

## THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.

The members of the Provincial Assembly have ignored the Civil-Governor's order to them not to hold any more meetings until the Assembly is opened with new members. They purposely held a special meeting yesterday, and it is announced that they have elected Sung Yimin, as Chairman and two others as Vice-Chairmen of the Assembly. The Civil-Governor has turned out this and is proposing to deal with the matter.

The Military Government is urged to explain within three days the reason why a Peking order, for the election of new members to the Provincial Assembly, is to be complied with when the province is said to have declared its independence of Peking.

## CANTON, December 16th.

**SOLDIERS' RELIEF FUND.**  
The members of the Provincial Assembly have passed a resolution to subscribe \$100,000 to the Soldiers' Relief Fund. Commander Chan Kwing-ming, from the Fukien front has reported that he had raised a sum of \$5,000 for the same object.

## CONSULS VISIT THE TUCHUN.

The American, French, British, Russian and Japanese Consuls in Shantou visited the Tuchun on the 14th inst.

## THE STATE OF TSINGTAO.

The members of the Shantung Council, believing that the Japanese do not intend to return Tsingtao to China, have sent appeals to various Provinces, asking that a joint demand shall be made for the return of the territory.

## THE OPIUM AGREEMENT.

In the House of Commons, on October 17th, Mr. Gresham Stewart asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the stipulations of our agreement with China in regard to the cessation of the opium trade are being carried out by the Chinese Government, and whether there has been any increase in the local production of opium in China since the Indian import has ceased.

Lord Robert Cecil: The last six Provinces remaining open to the introduction of Indian opium under the 1911 Agreement were examined in August, 1917, and reported free from opium cultivation. The 1911 Agreement terminated on December 31st, 1917. His Majesty's Government have received no official information of any increase in the local production of opium in China since the termination of that Agreement and the cessation of the Indian import.

## DYES AND CHEMICALS FOR CHINA.

AMERICANS AFTER GERMAN TRADE.

Mr. Wayne Cadwell, who is on his way to the Orient representing a New York manufacturing concern, said that the United States would make a determined effort to get the trade of China, Japan and the Straits Settlements, in dyes and chemicals, the trade formerly held exclusively by Germany.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

**H.K.P. GENERAL ORDERS.**  
No. 26 (December 10).—Mr. Mesor desires, on relinquishing charge of the Police Force, to convey to all officers of the Police Force, both Regular and Reserve, his sincere thanks for their loyalty and co-operation during an arduous period.

No. 26 (December 11th).—Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe has this day assumed charge of the office of Captain-Superintendent of Police.

## SERVICE RIFLES.

All Service rifles held by members of Nos. 1 and 2 Platoons must be returned to Armoury between the hours of 5.15 and 5.45 p.m. on Tuesday, December 17th, December 16th, 1918.

## ALARMIST FINED.

SPREADING A FALSE REPORT OF A FIRE.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, a Chinese was charged with creating false alarm.

It was stated that defendant noticed the fire float off the Praya and called out "Fire." He then directed the float to a place where, he said, a fire had broken out. This information was found to be incorrect and defendant was arrested.

Defendant stated that he was only trying to tease a Chinese girl.

Mr. Melbourne fined defendant \$2, with the alternative of four days' hard labour.

## ONE OF A CRIMINAL GANG.

YOUTHFUL SNATCHER IMPRISONED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, a Chinese youth was charged with stealing a gold-mounted rattan bangle from a little child.

It was stated that the child was being carried pick-a-back by her mother when defendant snatched the bangle. He was followed and arrested.

Sergeant Aris stated that defendant was a very bad boy, and belonged to a band of youthful criminals who were continually snatching articles. The bangle was not recovered, and witness believed that defendant had passed it to a confederate.

Defendant pleaded that it was a case of mistaken identity.

Mr. Melbourne sentenced defendant, who had a previous conviction against him, to forty-eight hours' imprisonment and twelve strokes with the birch.

## WISHED TO RETURN TO JAPAN.

LITTLE BOY STEALS \$250.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, a little Japanese boy, barely reaching the level of the dock, pleaded guilty to stealing \$250 from his master, another Japanese, living on the Praya.

Complainant stated that defendant, who had previously worked on a ship, was engaged by him as his servant. On November 1st witness missed \$250 from his safe, and a few minutes later defendant disappeared. The Police were informed, and they traced defendant to the Tokyo Hotel, where he had engaged a room. When questioned, the boy said he gave \$100 to a Chinese. They found the man referred to but were unable to charge him as there was no *prima facie* evidence against him. The boy escaped, but was arrested at the Hongkong Theatre. The money had not been recovered.

Defendant stated that he was an orphan and had come from the Shiro-Shima district. He took the money to go to Japan.

Sergeant Blackman gave it as his opinion that the boy was ignorant of the value of the money he had stolen. He did not know the difference between a \$10 note and a \$100 note. Defendant, who had a quantity of toys, had evidently been tricked by a shop assistant, who might have given change for \$10 instead of for the \$100 tendered by the boy.

Mr. Wood said he would consider the matter, and remanded defendant in Police custody till Wednesday.

## CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

The following is the subscription list to date:—

Acknowledged to October 14th, 1918

Since received:—\$30,280.93

Mr. F. C. Becke, Whampoa, monthly subscription, October.....\$20

Ditto, November.....20

"M.B.S." monthly subscription, Nov./Dec.....10

Messrs. F. A. Perry and S. M. Mayes, each \$5.....10

Per S.C. Morning Post:—collected at Kowloon Docks on Guy Fawkes Day by the following youngsters in fancy dress: Mabel Spradbery, George Hedley, Willie Forsyth, Tommy Neave, Andrew Kinross, and Herbert Duncan.....25

Kowloon Customs Staff per Mr. G. Albert.....48

Collected by Mrs. T. Arthur, List No. 17.....747

880.00

Expended to 14th Oct., 1918.....\$30,702.41

Since expended:—

97,500 cigarettes and 36 lbs. tobacco to soldiers and sailors in Hongkong.....785.27

100,000 cigarettes sent to the troops at the Front.....30,487.69

Balance in hand.....\$ 683.25

CHINESE DECORATIONS FOR BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The King has granted authority for wearing the following decorations:—Chinese Order of the Excellent Crop; Class III., Mr. W. Bullard, of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company; Class IV., Mr. C. G. G. Pearson, District Salt Inspector for Shanghai; Class V., Mr. W. Price and Mr. E. Watson, Customs College, Peking; and Mr. W. B. Cooper, formerly of the Customs College, Peking.

Chinese Order of the Striped Tiger; Class IV., Mr. K. McEuen, Captain Superintendent of Police, Shanghai; Major A. H. Hilton-Johnson, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Shanghai; and Mr. W. Armstrong, Chief Detective Inspector of Police, Shanghai; Class V., Mr. V. Smith, Deputy Postal Commissioner, Tientsin.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LANGUAGE OF WOMEN.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—In your issue of Saturday last you published an article by E. V. Lucas upon the subject of language, especially bad language; more particularly bad language on the lips of women. No one, I presume, would contest the proposition that women by their services during the war have fairly earned the right to spit, to swear, to smoke, to drink strong waters, and generally to follow and imitate the manly virtues hitherto denied to his gentler partner in life. "What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." What is good enough for a man is good enough for his wife. That is the modern lesson of life. The question that suggests itself is how will this theory affect the rising generation? Will not little Miss Golden locks, listening open-eyed and open-eared to the parental exchange of damnable and sanguinary epithets, inevitably take her cue from them? To hear Mummy damn Daddy's eyes because he over-calls his hand may be quite all right and very agreeable; but to hear little Miss Golden locks damn her amah's eyes because her pap has not been sweetened to her liking; or to hear her little brother ask his nurse what the sanguinary hell she's done with his blank bottle, will not, perhaps, be quite so entertaining. Must we get used to it, or is there any remedy? I am, Yours faithfully,

"PUZZLED"

## SERBIAN REFUGEES.

THE COLONY'S HELP.

The Colony was able to give very substantial help to the 714 refugees from Serbia, who sailed on the s.s. *Dunera*. Those who were able to go on board and see their poverty, and also their cheerfulness, can assure all subscribers and donors how welcome and necessary their gifts were. The following were distributed:—

From the War Charities Committee:—80 pieces (3,300 yds.) white calico; 34 pieces (1,400 yds.) blue serge; 30 pairs of scissors; Needles, pins, buttons and tape; 1,000 oranges; 1,000 bananas.

Collected by the Hongkong Branch of the Q.M.C.—Eleven cases of clothing, boots, hats, toys, etc., including some articles of clothing especially made for two sick children by the Naval Branch.

Collected by the American Red Cross:—Four hundred pairs of new Chinese shoes and one case of clothing.

Donated by Messrs. Butterfield & Swire:—Four cases of sugar candy.

Donated by Messrs. Wiseman:—A large consignment of cakes, buns, etc.

Other friends sent cigarettes, sweets, soap and toys.

## OPIUM SMUGGLING.

WOMAN HEAVILY FINED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 4½ taels of opium.

It was stated that defendant was arrested on the Kwong King wharf as he was leaving a steamer, and the opium was found concealed in a specially-made belt.

Defendant stated that he brought the opium from Haiphong, not knowing the Colony's regulations.

Mr. Wood fined defendant \$400, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

Another Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of opium dross.

Defendant said he had brought the opium from Siam.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till to-day, for the evidence of Mr. Taylor, of the Imports and Exports Office, as to the actual weight of the opium.

A Chinese woman was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne with being in unlawful possession of 31½ taels of opium, valued at about \$3,500.

Mr. P. W. Goldring appeared for the defence.

A Chinese Revenue Officer stated that on December 10th he went on board a junk off the Praya and searched it for opium. He discovered two parcels, one in the hold and the other in the stern of the boat—containing opium. Large stones were attached to the parcels. The two women on the junk were arrested by Inspector Wilden. Defendant informed the Inspector that the second woman was innocent as she was only a visitor on board. This woman, therefore, was discharged.

The defendant said she went to a steamer in harbour, and her boat was engaged by a Chinese passenger, who landed at Yamati. When he came on to her boat he brought the parcels with him, and when he went ashore, he left them behind, stating that he was going to fetch a coolie.

Mr. Melbourne fined defendant \$10,000, with the alternative of seven months' hard labour.

## PALACE HOTEL BILLIARD HANDICAP.

The above handicap is nearing the closing stages. There are only seven more games to be played, and as most of the best players are left in some good billiards ought to be seen. In the matches played last night Mr. Mansley beat Mr. Coleman, 230-177; Mr. Gerrard beat Mr. Morton, 260-240. The games for the opening week are as follows:—Tuesday, 9 p.m., Mr. J. Conker v. Mr. E. Gumaras; Wednesday, 9 p.m., Mr. C. Hart v. Mr. I. Ghodmai; Thursday, 9 p.m., Mr. E. B. Green v. Mr. C. K. Vas.



# "WOMEN IN WAR WORKSHOPS."

INTERESTING LECTURE BY PROF. MIDDLETON SMITH.

It is a pity that there was such a small attendance at the lecture on "Women in our War Workshops," delivered yesterday evening by Professor Middleton Smith, at the Helena May Institute. Those present probably did not number more than 25 and the lecture, both by reason of its subject and the manner in which it was treated, deserved a far larger audience.

Dr. Jordan presided and, introducing the lecturer, remarked that there was no one better qualified than Professor Smith to deliver the lecture he had chosen.

Professor Middleton Smith, in the course of his remarks, said: Although the phenomenon of the war of women to the workshops has amazed this generation, it is not a new thing in history for women to help in warfare. A woman has often become the warrior chief of a tribe. The names of Boudicca, and Joan of Arc remind us of women who have fought in battle. The men who overthrew the Roman Empire were accompanied by their women on their march from the North. Pictures of the romantic Anglo-Saxon settlers in America, drawn to entertain our youthful hours, show us the women in the log hut loading and even firing the muskets of husband or sons. But many thousands of years before that time primitive man and woman wandered about and shared the perils and the pleasures of the nomadic life together.

It is inevitable that woman must either be a co-worker with man or tend to become a parasite. We must have before us either the early Greek ideal of physical and mental culture, or that of the Shah of Persia, the woman too unintelligent to rule. The real difference between the West and the East has been the position of the woman.

In the great ordeal of the war the woman of Britain justified her position which they have all seen. It is only in the last few decades that there has been any question about their work. Invention and knowledge changed agriculture and industry; manual labour was replaced by machinery. The spinning wheels are broken; in a thousand huge factories steam-driven looms guided by a few hundreds of thousands of hands produce the clothings of half the world. The looms and the grindstones are gone; steam ploughs the land and shapes our bread. The row milk-maids have passed away and are replaced by the mechanical cream separator.

We cannot reverse the wheels of time, nor do we wish for the stream of life to flow backwards. Machinery and the captive motor forces of nature have taken the place of human hand and foot. There is no earthly reason why woman shall not take her place side by side with man in the new age of the workshops; indeed, she has done so already.

About nine months ago a woman read a paper before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. She expressed her appreciation of the compliment accorded to her, especially as the request preceded the passage through Parliament of the measure giving the franchise to women.

At that time (March 19th, 1918) there were roughly speaking about 1,000,000 women employed in Great Britain on the production of munitions of war. Indeed, a large employer of labour, Mr. William Allen, said that 15 million women who "had not been away from their homes before" went into the workshops. Practically all of those women worked in engineering shops and the introduction of this new type of labour produced many new problems, which, after a time, were happily solved in the national interest.

Although for some years women have earned wages in factories, at the beginning of the war it was an exceptional thing for women to be employed as general machinists and fitters in engineering shops. But the demand for a greatly increased supply of labour of all kinds for munitions production, and at the same time the necessity for conserving the manpower of the country to the fullest extent, made it necessary for the Government to turn to the largest source of supply of unskilled labour, namely women.

It is now nearly twenty-five years ago that my own acquaintance with the engineering workshops commenced and during that time there have been remarkable changes. The old leisurely ways are superseded; everything, even before the war, was designed to increase the output. But there has been no change so remarkable as the substitution for man-power by women labour. Women were employed before the war on some of the lighter work, but a story current in 1912 reveals the general outlook of the average employer of that period. It was said that Messrs. Blank, at Coventry, decided to employ women in the work's drawing office. The head of the department was irritable and probably overworked; one of the new girl-tracers showed him her work; it was all wrong, so he raved at her just as he had been in the habit of raving at men-tracers. She promptly went into hysterics and her screams were heard in the adjoining workshops, where a foreman thought that the noise came from a man caught in some machinery. The alarm-bell was sounded, the machinery was promptly stopped, and a search was made for mangled remains. The manager of the works at last discovered the cause of the trouble and he would have no more girl-tracers. However, if necessity is the mother of invention, adaptability to new conditions is the sister to success. Prejudice disappeared before the national menace, and women were welcomed into the workshops.

It was only natural that employers should at first suppose that women were suitable only for the very light work, but as the emergency grew greater women proved themselves capable of doing many things in a most unexpected manner. They showed more enterprise than men, or else they were less enterprise than men, for they often volunteered to take up more strenuous duties. Indeed, the country's shipping to-day is very much below what it might have been if the resources of women-power had been used more fully.

There were three types of women labour in general, that had been used to take the place of man: (1) The educated type; (2) the domestic type; (3) the ordinary factory type. The brains of the first type of labour were cultivated. Many possessed mathematical knowledge and were educated in the modern Universities in scientific work. They did most valuable research or professional work. But they were comparatively few in number.

The domestic type was probably, in the aggregate, the most valuable, and those women acted as machinists, tool-makers, gauge-makers, and aircraft propeller-makers; and they did accurate and delicate work which was sometimes ago considered to be exclusively that of the highly skilled worker. Here and there, again, a foundry was to be seen to be employing women on moulding by hand and machine. Work was done during the war by women which tradition had made sacred to man who had served long apprenticeships. But the extraordinary workshop revolutions caused by automatic machinery and new inventions had made it possible to bring about these changes. It is still true that neither a man or a woman can become a fully skilled workshop mechanic under a period of (say) 4 years, and that long training is still necessary for certain types of labour. But great care was taken that highly skilled labour was not employed on work which can be done equally well with the lowest grade of labour.

Women have generally been found to be accurate and conscientious workers. They acquired a higher degree of accuracy quicker than men through possessing a finer sense of touch. It has also been demonstrated that women are responsible workers; that is, that they can be trusted with confidence to carry out finishing processes on large and costly work, and they can manipulate high-speed and heavy machinery such as driving large cranes in which there is a certain measure of risk.

For heavy engineering work women safely handled pieces weighing up to 500 lbs., and although they have done heavier work with the help of special lifting tackle and handling devices, yet it was found that they often would not take the trouble to use the tackle and so they overtaxed their strength. However, it was on repetition work of a fairly light character that the women workers broke all the records of output. Some of this repetition work demanded skilled labour. For a 9.2 shell the boring involved three operations, and the total time for complete boring by skilled men is 3.10 machine hours. Women were substituted for men on the boring lathe, and after one week of practice did the work in 3.6 machine hours. In less than 3 months the average time was reduced to 1.25 hours, thus increasing the output 24 times. The Ministry of Munitions, after experience, included in contracts for shells the following clause: "It is a condition of this contract that not later than 31st March, 1917, at least 80 per cent. of the operatives employed in the execution of this contract shall be women. The expression 'operatives' shall include all those employed in unloading and loading."

The third type of women—the ordinary factory type—was found to be suitable for work of the nature of repetition. Their object was to make as much money as they could, and they disliked to be put to any fresh work because by so doing they lost by not being capable of operating so rapidly and consequently causing a temporary setting back of wages.

There were undoubtedly firms who did not believe in the capacity of women for doing anything but purely repetition work, and regarded a woman fitter, tool-turner, or tool-setter as an impossibility; but in many individual cases the fact came out that women did do even better work than men in the same kind of employment. There were cases in which the Ministry of Munitions sent to the firm an expert women demonstrator, who at first did the job herself to show her practicality and then helped the firm by training some of their workers and choosing others that were suitable. Many firms who were helped in that way came to realise the advantages of employing women labour, and they became some of the most successfully worked shops in the country not only from the point of view of percentage of women workers engaged, but also of the record output as well. In fact, there were many instances in which women showed great ability and the acquisition of a knowledge of a certain branch of engineering in excess of apprentices trained in the same period under pre-war conditions. This was mainly due to the reasons that apprentices had to learn themselves, whereas women workers were definitely taught in the shop itself under actual production conditions. Further, the necessity of the time factor appealed to their patriotism for greater efforts.

There were considerable difficulties in the organisation of workshops for women, especially in the supervision and direction of the work in the factory. Failures of several firms were due to this reason when they were forced to employ women. A foreman, for instance, might be an able man from the point of view of his technical qualification and at the same time an unsuitable foreman for women. As a rule, the men were either too lenient or too strict in their treatment of women, and in order to overcome this difficulty in many works foremen were used instead. That system proved to be the best for unskilled and semi-skilled labour.

As large number of women were employed who were inexperienced in engineering work it was only to be expected that there were frequent troubles and difficulties in the maintaining of factory discipline, to which many of the women were not accustomed. In this connection Mr. Charles Wicksteed once remarked that he had had all sorts of troubles, apart from the trouble of the Government inspection and the inexperience of his staff and the frailties and complete inexperience of the girls. He hoped his foreman never swore but one of them came to him one day, and said: "If I had known as much about women before I was married as I do now, I do not believe that I should ever have got married." For, in the early days especially, sometimes the things the girls were capable of doing were incredible. This employer said that he often could not possibly conceive how they

managed to get wrong. Travellers were left in and lathes broken wholesale, until in his aggravation he had said one day that although it was difficult to make a thing "fool proof" it was impossible to make it "girl proof." Mr. Wicksteed himself emphasised the very great improvements which had taken place, and when once certain routine and machinery adjustments had been made, and the more frivolous girls weeded out, the results obtained from the women were wonderful.

In addition to the early objections by the employers who were prejudiced or did not want troubles in their workshops there were the trade unions. In the pre-war days many men did not like the idea of the competition of labour and they tried to exclude them from the shops. When these difficulties were overcome the Ministry of Munitions irritated employers by insisting on good cloak-room accommodation and generally insisting upon what is now known as "welfare work." That has been one of the great gains of the war. Woman has elevated the atmosphere of the factory, she has raised the tone of social life. In Britain at the end of last century drunkenness had disappeared since women dined with men, and the men followed them to the drawing room. We are all of us influenced by our surroundings. The garish gin palace which is such a magnet to the slum dweller only attracts by the contrast of light and warmth with the dreariness of the slum home. This welfare work initiated chiefly by women inspectors has demonstrated that it actually pays to have healthy workers. There is a great contrast between the design and arrangements of the new war-shops with those of the preceding decades. The men have benefited immensely by the new views about the effects of surroundings upon work.

It would be tedious to enumerate the actual processes carried out by women, but as every one is more or less interested in motor-cars and aeroplanes it may be mentioned that they were very good in machining the parts of the engines. That class of work needs great accuracy and women rapidly got into the habit of checking work to within one-tenth thousandth part of an inch. The intricacies of fine measuring instruments were quickly understood by women. The body-work of motor-lorries, motor-cars, as well as upholstery and trimming, are not thought suitable for women, nor have they been employed on these for the reasons that the carpentering on lorry bodies is considered to be too heavy.

It has been possible only to give a few sketches of the remarkable changes that have come about in our national life and I am not unconscious that these may appear a little blurred. But the pictures have been drawn with an object deeper than that of entertaining this audience for a few minutes. There is something that must gradually impress itself on the mind of anyone who cares to think about it, and I want to use the pictures to make a few suggestions. The first one is that the Anglo-Saxon race has a very great record, and that it has also a very great opportunity. Although the war has ended each one of us can still do something quite as fine as the daily toil of those million women in our war workshops. All of this business of lathes, machine tools, aeroplanes, steam engines—everything that we include under the general name of machinery—has come from the dreamers, the people of imagination, those who see visions. The steam engine, was cradled in Glasgow University; the electric telegraph was born in King's College, London; the dynamo in Faraday; and Lodge sent the first wireless message across the quadrangle of a college at Liverpool. I suppose that more than 80 per cent. of the most valuable mechanical inventions and discoveries have been produced by Anglo-Saxons. Now it is probable that just as there are two sexes on the physical plane, so there are two sexes of mind, and no one individual possesses an entirely feminine or an entirely masculine mind. Perhaps the dreamers, the artists, the poets, and those capable of great scientific imagination possess the feminine mind; and the people of action, the Napoleon Bonapartes, the builders of railways, the natural rulers of men, have the masculine mind. It is worth noting that our national hero, Nelson, seemed to blend both types, and all of the heroes of our action, even though masculine in body, have some of the feminine traits of character such as gentleness and a love of the beautiful. Perhaps Anglo-Saxons blend happily in their minds the masculine and feminine; that accounts for their success; the feminine portion of the mind supplies the imagination to conceive the plan; the latter the will and energy necessary to carry it out. The key-note of national efficiency is co-operation and reasonable pride in our race. To obtain that there must be a co-operation of the sexes. Many people now realise the striking contrast between the German Kultur and the Anglo-Saxon conduct in Egypt, South Africa and India. If much of the actual work has been done by the men, the inspiration has come from the women. They, too, have borne the load and burden of the tropics. It was Queen Elizabeth who sent the first Englishman out to China by sea. We can at least remember the good results which the spread of Anglo-Saxon ideals all over the world have brought about.

We have seen how the women in Great Britain rushed into the workshops to supply munitions for the men at the front. The workshops are still in existence; they must be kept working to provide employment and so to pay off the enormous debt incurred by this generation on the part of humanity. Those of us who are out here cannot mind the lathes or work the electric motors, but we can do our utmost to create a demand for the goods being made in Britain. We do not want to use bad methods for doing good. But the British women of this Colony and the Far East can influence their men folk as no other force of men would exert ourselves very much but for the encouragement and inspiration of the women. There is now no way against Germany; but there is the old fight against chaos and disorder, against the forces of ignorance and superstition. The British women can help in that fight.

They worked out here during the war in the offices and in providing bandages and comforts for the men at the front. They can work in the future with the object of maintaining the national prestige and of preserving the great ideals of the Anglo-Saxon race which have emerged purified from the furnace of the war. For just as I am think in that all that is best and noblest in those ideals originated in the feminine mind, so I am sure that only the preservation and the enlargement of these ideals can elevate suffering humanity and win real freedom. The old writers tell us that your ancestors were the women who, barefooted and white-robed, led the Northern hosts on that long march to Italy, and who were made joyful by the thought of the bright sunshine of the south, the richer fruitage of the plains. You have in your veins the blood of the womanhood of 20 centuries ago that marched through the dark European forests towards the light, side by side with its male companions, that trudged over hill and dale with the Cimbric to Italy; with the Franks across the Rhine; that provided the splendid heroines for the legends of Scandinavia; that penetrated the old Britain; and that have fashioned the new ideals of this generation. You have in you the blood of the womanhood that was never bought and never sold, that wore no veil, that tolerated no binding on the feet nor soul; but who realised the ideal of marriage that is companionship with your men and equality in the duties, the labours, the joys and the sorrows of life. You are blazing the trail of freedom and equality for your weaker sisters of other nations. In peace and in war those women of the North stood side by side with the men they loved, inspiring the warriors to chivalry, the artists to beauty, the inventors to imagination, the poets to the music of the words. You have not set up as our British social ideal a Helen of Troy, passed on from men to men as gold or other inanimate objects pass, but rather the figure of the warrior maid, Brynhild, who, clad in helmet and armour, so inspired and counselled Sigurd that he wrought great deeds. It is still the old free ideal of the women of Northern Europe that is before the Anglo-Saxon world to-day. The battlefield is now in the workshop, in the laboratory, in the study; in the haunts of commerce or the arena of politics; and still you stand ready to help your men. Even in war the brain of some woman chemist might be of more value than a thousand Goliaths. The sword is now sheathed, the pen is at work, the head and the heart, not the muscles and arm, are the vital factor in life. So long as you maintain those glorious visions of the ideal, so long as you make us men lift up our eyes to the sky and "hitch our wagon to the star" the race is safe. The war has not been fought in vain: In our saner moments we recognise the superiority of the feminine over the masculine in all the spiritual and lofty conception of life; yet we men are very human and we want as companions no ethereal objects, but those who, in the words used by the old Roman writer in describing the Northern women tramping side by side with the men they loved, were companions, "to dare with them in war and suffer with them in peace." So shall the goddess weavings of the women's mind of to-day bind us to the great ideals which alone can enable humanity to move forward with a high heart through life and its mysteries. The most beautiful picture ever painted is that of the Madonna and child; perhaps, the eternal law of compensation grants to woman the dearest affection as she has the greatest suffering. It is for the race that she always sacrifices herself. It is all to the good of our country that British women have stood shoulder to shoulder with men in the war workshops. On our nation's coins we place the figure Britannia, and we say while Britannia rules the waves her children never, never shall be slaves. All that we men ask is that our women will furnish us with great ideals and inspire us to great deeds. The Great War fought for no material gains but an abstract idea called Freedom and the abstract idea is feminine in origin. The women of Britain in the workshops gained not only freedom for Europe but they aimed a blow at the shackles which bind the women of other nations and their work shall set them free. Just as they call duty sent the British women into the war workshops, so will it make them to serve for all time only that which is best and highest in the great traditions of our race.

The Chairman, in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, referred to Mr. Lloyd George's statement that "if it had not been for the women the war would not have been won." There could be no doubt, he said, that Great Britain had realised that the isolation of woman from labour was impossible; that women must go hand in hand with men in their work, and that wisdom was not inherited by one class or one sex. It was the inheritance of humanity.

The vote was carried with acclamation.

## CHRISTMAS CHEER FOR THE SERVICES.

The Hon. Treasurer, S.E.F., acknowledges with thanks the following additional contributions to the X'mas Cheer Fund:—

Mr. W. Logan	50.00
Mr. E. M. Joseph	25.00
Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C.	25.00
R. C. N. F.	25.00
Previously acknowledged	9,430.40
Total	9,555.40

(Other Local News will be found on Page 6.)

# LANE, CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

## HARDWARE DEPARTMENT. EVERYTHING FOR THE HOUSE

OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

JUST TO HAND THE ORIGINAL

## AUTO-VACUUM FREEZER

(AMERICAN MANUFACTURE)

WHICH IS ABSOLUTELY SANITARY AND HYGIENIC.

1. THERE IS NO CRANK TO TURN.
2. THERE ARE NO PADDLES TO CLEAN.
3. THERE IS NO DANGER OF SPOILING YOUR CREAM WITH SALT.
4. IT CANNOT GET OUT OF ORDER.
5. ALL THE OLD AND TIRESOME METHODS ELIMINATED.

STOCKED IN TWO SIZES.

Prices \$6.75 and \$9.50 each.

WITH EACH FREEZER, A BOOKLET OF RECIPES IS INCLUDED

SHOWING HOW TO MAKE

WATER ICES, FRAPPES, SHERBERTS, FROZEN FRUITS, ICE CREAMS.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

# Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

NOW SHOWING

## WARM WINTER COMFORTS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

## HEAVY FLANNEL SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS.

## UNDERWEAR IN ALL WEIGHTS & SIZES.

OVERCOATS, DRESSING-GOWNS, GLOVES.

SWEATERS, SOCKS, SLIPPERS, ETC.

## EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.

## SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 22, Des Voeux Road West, HONGKONG

## FOOK LEE & Co.

Established 1871.

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS, HOUSE & SHIPBUILDING & ENGINEERING MATERIALS.

HEAD OFFICE: Nos. 2a, 2 & 4, Hillier Street.

BRANCH OFFICE: York Building, Chater Road.

Phone 1174.

Phone 1980.

PRICE SENT ON APPLICATION.

## MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions. Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

## THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 and 49, Cantonment Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1226. Principal Factory: No. 71, North Beach Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 3926. Branch Factory: Wing King Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong. Cable Address: "Hingwah".



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## FOR SALE

**STANDARD REBUILT TYPEWRITERS.**  
Olivers 6-14" \$95; L. C. Smith \$95;  
Monarch \$95; Smith Premier \$75; cheaper  
and better nowhere obtainable.

KWONG SANG,  
6, Pedder Street.  
[2440]

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**  
HONGKONG BRANCH.

**I HAVE** This Day handed over Charge of  
this Office to Mr. S. YASUDA,  
B. MOIKI,  
Manager,  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
Hongkong Branch,  
Hongkong, December 16th, 1918. [2768]

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**  
HONGKONG BRANCH.

**I HAVE** This Day ASSUMED CHARGE  
of the Company's Business at this port.  
S. YASUDA,  
Manager,  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
Hongkong Branch,  
Hongkong, December 16th, 1918. [2769]

## "TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."

**THE** Underigned will not be Responsible  
for any Debt contracted by Members  
of the crew of the auxiliary motor schooner  
"PALAWAN."  
F. E. SOUTHARD,  
Master, A. M. S. "PALAWAN."  
[2767]

## FOUND.

**I**N Kowloon, a long haired Black and white  
DOG. Breed uncertain. Licence No.  
742.  
Owner can have same by applying at the  
PALACE HOTEL Kowloon.  
[2765]

## CANTON POULTRY SHOW.

Under auspices of Canton Christian College).

**ENTRIES** CLOSE ON DECEMBER 21st,  
1918. Schedule and entry forms may  
be obtained from the Local Secretary, care  
of St. Paul's College.  
Birds will be taken to and from Canton,  
free, in charge of European Steward with  
qualified staff.  
[2761]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

**MR. JAMES STEER**, chronometer,  
clock and nautical instrument re-  
pairer, notifies his patrons that he has  
removed from No. 4, D'ARVILLE STREET,  
to No. 9, Ice House STREET.

J. JAMES STEER.  
[2749]

## WANTED.

**IMMEDIATELY** a TEACHER (Lady)  
for Elementary English Subjects.  
Applications should be sent to—  
Rev. W. F. FEATHERSTONE,  
Diocesan Boys' School. [2764]

## WANTED.

**LADY** wishes to recommend her  
ENGLISH NURSERY GOVERNESS  
for passage home to England in return for  
services. Good traveller.

M. W. A.,  
80 Peak, Hongkong.  
[2763]

## WANTED.

**A** Kobe Foreign Firm with Offices in  
England and America, seeks an able  
MAN who is capable of opening and organiz-  
ing an Office in China. Applicants must have  
good knowledge in Drawn-Work, Silk Goods,  
and Produce. Apply stating qualifications  
and terms. Applications treated with the  
strictest confidence.

Reply to—

"K."

Care of "Daily Press" Office.  
[2769]

## FOR SALE—CHEAP.

**YACHT "COLLEEN."** Same design as  
"DIANA" and "DOROTHEA."  
Apply—

H. E. POLLOCK,  
Princes' Buildings.  
[2768]

Buy your  
**CHRISTMAS TOYS**  
at

**GRACA & CO.**

Zag-zag Puzzles, Lotto,  
Animal Kut-ups, Erector,  
Picture Books, Stockings,  
Xmas Baskets, Tinkertoss,

Problem Builder,  
Grasshopper Tennis,  
Popular Price Dolls,  
and many other suitable Gifts.  
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,  
HONGKONG.

P. O. Box 680.

1646

## INTIMATIONS

## G. R.

## COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

**IT** IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that  
SEALED TENDERS in duplicate,  
which should be clearly marked "TENDER  
FOR QUARRIES" will be received at  
this Office until Noon on WEDNESDAY  
the 18TH day of DECEMBER, 1918, for the  
letting of the undermentioned Granite  
Quarries at Hongkong, Kowloon, and the  
New Territories, for one year from the 1st  
January, 1919.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a  
receipt to the effect that the tenderer has  
deposited in the Colonial Treasury a sum  
as stated in the schedule hereunder opposite  
to each quarry, as a pledge of the bond fides  
of his offer, which sum shall be forfeited to  
the Crown, if the tenderer refuse to carry  
out his tender and comply with the  
conditions hereinafter contained, should the  
tender be accepted.

The Government does not bind itself to  
accept the highest or any tender.  
Forms of tender can be obtained from the  
Director of Public Works.

## PARTICULARS OF THE QUARRIES.

Quarry Lot No.	Approximate Area in Acres.	Deposit required with tender.
Tsai Tze Mui No. 2	13.02	250
Shaukiwan Nos. 3 and 4	73.90	800
Hok Un No. 6	6.44	700
Ma Tau Kok No. 7	6.70	200
Do No. 8	4.00	500
Jordan Road No. 10	4.65	300
Yau-nai No. 11	2.86	130
Ngau Tau Kok No. 6	.00	300
Do Nos. 1, 2, 7, 8		
Do Nos. 10, 19		
Do Nos. 20 & 25	10.12	350
Do Nos. 4, 11-14		
Do Nos. 21 & 22	3.90	100
Cha Kwo Liang Nos. 1-30	24.56	500
Sai Tso Wan Nos. 1-16	16.63	140
Lyman Nos. 1-25	23.44	600
Do No. 26	2.10	40
Fuk Tsun Heung No. 12	4.25	250
Tsing I No. 1	2.25	40

## PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

**THE** Underigned have received instru-  
ctions from Messrs. D. MACDONALD  
& Co., to sell by Public Auction,  
at their premises Hong-bon,  
the WHOLE OF VALUABLE PLANT,  
&c., &c.,  
contained thereon.

LARGE GALVANIZED IRON BUILD-  
INGS, STOCK AND MACHINE  
TOOLS.

Comprising:—  
Lathes, Planing Machine, Sawing  
Machine, Shaping Machine, Milling Machine,  
Slotting Machine, Drilling Machine, Cold  
Chamber Machine, Weighing Machines,  
Punching and Shearing Machines, Blower,  
Test Pumps, Engines and Shifting Sundry  
Pumps, Assorted Chain Blocks, Screw  
Jacks, Stretching Screws, Tools, Twist  
Drills, Stock and Dies, Steam Hammer,  
Blacksmith's Tools, Sundry Wooden  
Patterns, Band and Circular Saws, Pipe  
Bending Blocks, Pipe Vices, Copper Smith's  
Tools, Emergency Cupola, Water tanks and  
fittings, Winches, Boilers, Diving Pumps,  
Helmet and dresses (New and second  
hand), a quantity of Steel Products includ-  
ing Steel Plates, Angles, Bars, Ruled Steel,  
Joints, galvanized Steel Plates, wrought and  
galvanized Iron Piping and Fittings, Brass  
and Copper Tubes, Mottis and Yellow Metal  
Sheathing, Metal and Copper Tools, etc.

One large galvanized Iron Building (wood  
framing).  
One small galvanized Iron Shed (Steel  
framing).  
One Motor Boat 22 by 5' 9" by 3 feet fitted  
with 15 H.P. heavy duty Kelvin Kerosene  
Motor.

AND  
One 8 H.P. Bolinder Crude Oil Engine  
direct coupled to dynamo illustrated on  
page 25 of Bolinders catalogue.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Date of Sale will be published later.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, December 11th, 1918. [2764]

## NOTICE.

ANOTHER BLOCK OF HOUSES FOR  
A HOUSING SCHEME.

**THE** Underigned, having acquired the  
whole of the HOUSES in GRANVILLE  
TERRACE, Kowloon, are prepared to make  
arrangements with any person desirous of  
owning any of these Four-Roomed Houses  
by purchasing on the instalment system,  
preference to be given to the present  
tenants.

J. M. ALVES & CO.  
Hongkong, December 7th, 1918. [2766]

NEWINGTON COLLEGE,  
STANMORE, SYDNEY.

NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA  
Founded 1863.

Head Master, ex-G. J. FREEMONT, M.A.  
Assisted by an Experienced Staff.

1. Classical Side, for the University and the Professions.
  2. Modern Side—Commercial and Scien-  
tific.
  3. Boarding School. Twenty acres of land,  
with Cricket Oval, Gymnasium,  
Swimming Bath, Carpenter's Shop,  
Physical Drill, etc.
- Three Wigram Allen and Schofield  
Scholarships and Four Open  
Scholarships.  
Every attention given to the welfare  
and comfort of Boarders.  
Prospectus on application to Messrs.  
DAVID FELL & Co., Accountants for  
the Trustees—350, George Street,  
Sydney.  
References permitted to the Hon. the  
Minister for Education—Sydney.  
[1927]

## INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

## NOTICE

**A**N INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE  
DOLLAR (\$1.00) per Share for  
account 1918-19 will be payable on SATUR-  
DAY, DECEMBER 28TH, 1918. Shareholders  
are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants  
at the Company's Office, at St. George's  
Buildings, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company  
will be CLOSED from MONDAY,  
DECEMBER 23RD, 1918, to SATURDAY,  
DECEMBER 28TH, 1918, both days inclusive.

GORDON & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, December 14th, 1918. [2801]

## NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA  
DUCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

**C**ERTIFICATE No. 6812 of the above  
Company for 100 Shares of the  
Company numbered 10428/52, 23900/26014,  
56330/59, 56109/9 and 56684/93 in the name  
of SOLOMON SASSOON BENJAMIN dated the  
17th day of May, 1917, has been  
CANCELLED by the Company and no  
rights thereunder will henceforth be  
recognized. A New Certificate for the said  
Shares has been issued to and in the name  
of the said SOLOMON SASSOON BENJAMIN in  
place of the Original Certificate referred to  
above.

Dated the 16th day of December, 1918.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
R. M. DYER,  
Chief Manager.

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DUCK  
COMPANY, LIMITED. [2803]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

**NOTICE** IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE No.  
43/234, dated Hongkong 1st July, 1907, for  
Five Shares numbered 50150 to 50153  
inclusive, all registered in the name of  
ANNIE MARION HARVEY, has been LOST  
or STOLEN and should this Provisional  
Certificate not be produced to the Bank  
before the 31st January, 1919, a new Certificate  
for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid  
Provisional Certificate No. 43/234 will there-  
after be treated by this Corporation as Null  
and Void.

By the Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. J. STARR,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, December 6th, 1918. [2765]

## THE CHINA LIGHT &amp; POWER CO., LTD.

## NOTICE.

**THE** REGISTER OF SHAREHOLDERS  
will be CLOSED from the 23rd day of  
December 1918, to the 31st December 1918,  
both days inclusive.  
The Rights to Shares in the New Company  
will accrue to the Shareholders who are on  
the Register on the 30th day of December,  
1918.  
All intending transfers should be sent in  
on or before the 21st December, 1918.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers. [2802]

## WISEMAN, LTD.

are prepared to execute.

## CATERING ORDERS

of every description

## BALL SUPPERS

## CINDERELLAS

## CHRISTMAS and

## NEW YEAR PARTIES.

No orders are too large or

too small.

D. M. GOODALL,

MANAGER.

TELEPHONE 407.

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

## INTIMATION

## WATSON'S

COLD  
CURE  
TABLETSCURE A COLD IN THE  
SHORTEST POSSIBLE  
TIME.

AN EXCELLENT REMEDY FOR

## NEURALGIA AND

## MALARIAL

## HEADACHE.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON &  
CO., LTD.,

## HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 16.

## MARRIAGES.

**BROOKER SMITH—BRAND.**—On December  
12th, at H.B.M. Consulate-General,  
Shanghai, by Sir Everard Fraser,  
K.C.M.G., H.B.M. Consul-General,  
and afterwards at Holy Trinity  
Cathedral, by the Very Rev. A. J.  
Walker, M.A., Dean, ALFRED BROOKER,  
son of the late Lieut. W. H. Smith,  
R.M.L.I., and Mrs. Gertrude St.  
John, to ANN BIGLAND, daughter of  
the late David Brand and Mrs.  
Brand, of Shanghai.

**SCOTT—HARRIS.**—At Keymer Parish  
Church, on October 8th, by the Rev.  
H. C. Bond, M.A., RONALD WILLIAM  
(Peter), Lieut. 11th Cameron High-  
landers, only son of the late George  
David Scott and of Mrs. Scott,  
Shanghai, to WINNIE JESSIE, elder  
daughter of E. C. HARRIS, of Has-  
socks, Sussex.

## DEATHS.

**DICK.**—Died from wounds at Australian  
Casualty Clearing Station Private  
JAMES MCNAIR DICK, Machine Gun  
Corps, younger son of the late  
James McNair Dick, of Shanghai  
and Innellan, and of Mrs. Dick, 15,  
Douglas-cree, Edinburgh, and grand-  
son of the late Colonel Hastings,  
aged 21.

**HUGHES.**—Killed in action, on October  
8th, JOHN WALTER HUGHES, 2nd-Lt.,  
Essex Regiment, eldest son of the  
late Willoughby R. Hughes, of New-  
chwang, aged 30.

**PALMER-BAKER.**—At the Victoria Nursing  
Home, Shanghai, on December 12th,  
MARGARET MAXE, the beloved wife of  
Capt. W. PALMER-BAKER, aged 34  
years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DE VOUX ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 17TH, 1918.

## THE GENERAL ELECTION.

The final result of the General Election  
in Great Britain will probably not be  
known for some days yet because time  
has to be allowed for the soldiers in  
France and Belgium to send their votes  
by post. Unfortunately, the men serving  
in Hongkong, and probably also those in  
other distant overseas stations, who had  
the right of voting by proxy, have been  
debarred owing to some muddle at  
Home. Their papers did not arrive  
until a short time ago when, of course, it  
was obviously too late for them to make  
any arrangements to secure a substitute  
at the polling-booth even if they knew  
the names of the candidates and the  
political opinions for which those can-  
didates were standing. All the elections  
took place on one day, an innovation in

itself which, by doing away in a large  
measure with the possibility of plural  
voting, will tend to strengthen the ranks  
of democracy, but the elimination of the  
plural voter, an issue regarded as of  
primary importance in electoral cam-  
paigns of a few years ago, now dwindles  
into insignificance beside the vast exten-  
sion of the electorate brought about by  
the inclusion of eight million women  
voters. They are a new factor and no  
political prophet has ventured to fore-  
cast how they will use their recently  
acquired influence. It is quite possible  
that we shall see women members of the  
enlarged House of Commons. For the  
time being, however, they have been  
denied the right to sit in the House of  
Lords when peers in their own right,  
although they were summoned to take  
their part in the deliberations of that  
august body in the Middle Ages.

Whichever party prove successful there  
is no doubt that the gathering of  
legislators which will assemble at West-  
minster on January 21st will differ  
fundamentally in its outlook and ideas  
from any of its predecessors. The old  
Party war-cries have lost their meaning.  
It is doubtful if ever again we shall see  
the struggle between the Tory and the  
Whig, the Liberal Unionist and the  
Radical. It is regarded as highly  
probable, almost as a foregone conclusion,  
that the Coalitionists will be returned  
to power, but the Coalitionists com-  
prise members of all parties. As the  
necessary work of reconstruction to  
repair the ravages of the war proceeds  
and the vital problems of the moment  
lose their urgency and broaden gradually  
into policies of far-reaching social reform,  
cleavages will undoubtedly occur. We  
can imagine Mr. LLOYD GEORGE as a  
Social Democrat, but we cannot picture  
Sir EDWARD CARSON following in his  
train. The Labouring classes must  
gather more and more strength as the  
years pass by, and those statesmen who  
wish to play a leading part in guiding  
and shaping the destinies of our great  
Empire will have to associate themselves  
more closely with the aspirations of the  
workers. They certainly will be unable  
to prevent or to control the steady up-  
heaval of the proletariat and while they  
may place themselves at the head of  
this restless force they will, at the  
same time, become, in a measure, its  
servants. It is likely that the Labour  
Party, as at present constituted, will be  
strongly re-inforced in the new House of  
Commons, but the SINN FEIN candidates,  
if elected, will neither be allowed to  
take their seats or draw their salaries.

This decision of the Speaker is welcome,  
but it must not be imagined that it will  
solve the Home Rule problem. It can  
only be regarded as a temporary method  
of dealing with those who during the  
past four critical years have shown them-  
selves ever ready to assist our country's  
enemies. Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL fore-  
shadows the nationalisation of the rail-  
ways in order to permit of successful  
land settlement, the adequate organi-  
sation of new industries and the exten-  
sion of production. In association  
with such questions as these comes  
naturally a discussion of the relative  
advantages and disadvantages of our  
present methods of trade. Taking into  
consideration the fact that the electorate  
numbers 21,000,000, the change wrought  
in public opinion by the great war, and  
the vital and intricate problems now  
awaiting settlement it is certainly no  
exaggeration to characterise the election  
just concluded as "the most momentous  
in modern times."

Intending competitors in the H.K.D.C.  
Rifle meeting are reminded that entries  
close at noon to-day.

One case (one death) of diphtheria and  
one case (one death) of enteric fever were  
reported in the Colony on Saturday.

Amongst the new pantomime songs  
which are likely to take the popular  
fancy this winter is one entitled "Hong-  
kong."

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonachie will con-  
duct the monthly meeting of the Mother's  
Union at the Helena May Institute this  
afternoon at 5 o'clock.

Brigadier-General R. H. Bray, D.S.O.,  
who has been given a brigade command  
temporarily, is an officer of the West  
Riding Regiment, in which he holds the  
rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel. He  
was Commandant of the Shanghai  
Volunteers some years ago, and won the  
D.S.O. and his brevet step in the present  
war.

Sir D. M. Shaw has died in London in  
his 88th year. He entered the Navy as  
assistant surgeon in 1854, and won pro-  
motion to staff surgeon while serving in  
China (1857-61) with a battalion of  
Marines.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce  
have shown their appreciation of the  
value of Western sports by presenting a  
handsome silver cup for competition in  
the Team Race in the Hongkong District  
School Sports at Happy Valley to-day.

Two ladies have been appointed Mem-  
bers of the British Empire Order in the  
Straits Settlements, viz., Mrs. Elizabeth  
Ehden for work in connection with war  
charities at Penang; Mrs. Mary Fowles  
for services in connection with war  
charities at Singapore.

In the House of Commons, recently,  
Sir A. Griffith Boscawen, in reply to Mr.  
Hogge, said that Sir Matthew Nathan  
still held the post of Permanent Secre-  
tary to the Ministry of Pensions, though  
at the request of the War Cabinet he had  
been seconded for service upon the Com-  
mittee on Women in Industry.

Captain T. P. Hall, of Hongkong, has  
been appointed a life governor of the  
Great Northern Central Hospital, Hol-  
loway, by the Committee of Management,  
in consequence of his contributions to the  
institution. The Great Northern Central  
Hospital, we may mention, appeals for  
tobacco and cigarettes for soldiers in the  
Military Annex, who are very short of  
supplies at the present time.

The sale of roses at the Hongkong Hotel  
commenced yesterday morning. Mrs.  
Harrington, assisted by Mrs. Bird being  
in charge of the stall which was tastefully  
arranged with a beautiful selection of  
roses in silver vases. The roses will be on  
sale from 9.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. for the next  
two weeks, after which they will be offered  
for sale three times a week, if the supply  
of roses will not permit a daily sale. The  
entire proceeds will be devoted to the Red  
Cross Funds.

Capt. Francis Martin Norman, R.N.,  
who has just died, was a lieutenant of  
the *Tribune* during the China war,  
1857-58; took part in several boat expedi-  
tions in the Canton river; was engaged  
at the destruction of Chinese war vessels  
in Escape Creek, May 25, 1857; lieutenant  
at the destruction of Chinese war boats,  
May 27th, 1857; and was wounded by a  
bullet through right cheek (China medal).  
He was twice Mayor of Berwick-on-  
Tweed, and author of "Martello Tower  
in China and the Pacific."

It is with very deep regret, says the  
*N.C. Daily News*, that we have to record  
the death of Lieut. Walter Smart  
(Machine Gun Corps), who was killed in  
action near St. Quentin during the month  
of September of this year. The late Mr.  
Walter Smart came out East in 1899 to  
join the reporting staff of the *South China  
Morning Post*, and upon the expiration  
of his agreement with that paper, went  
home on short leave and returned to join  
the staff of the *North-China Daily News*  
on November 1st, 1913. He left to join  
the Colours, on October 31st, 1915.

A special service was held in the Parish  
Church of St. John, Westminster, London,  
on October 19th, 1918, in memory of 300  
members of the staff of the British-Ameri-  
can Tobacco Co., Ltd., and its Associated  
Companies who have laid down their lives  
in the Great War. A large congregation  
was present, including many of the Direc-  
tors of the Company. The address was  
given by the Rev. W. H. Carnegie, Canon  
of Westminster and Chaplain to the  
Speaker of the House of Commons. At  
the conclusion of the Service the *Last  
Post* was sounded by the Buglers of the  
Scots Guards.

Major Henry Keswick, M.P., who has  
represented the Mid-Surrey Division in  
Parliament since the death of his father  
in 1912, has intimated to the Unionist  
Association for the newly-created Epsom  
Division of Surrey that he will not seek  
re-election. Major Keswick finds he is  
unable to devote the time which he con-  
siders imperative for a Member of Par-  
liament, owing to his recent appointment  
to the command of the Volunteer Regi-  
ment for the county of Dumfriesshire.  
In addition he contemplates a prolonged  
absence from England on the termination  
of the war.

Second-Lieut. Henry Denoon Ritchie,  
Coldstream Guards, who died from  
wounds on September 27th, was the elder  
son of the late H. A. Ritchie, and of  
Mrs. Ritchie, of Cattinahill, Rough,  
Glasgow. He was born in November,  
1893, in Hongkong. He joined the  
Guards Cadet Corps in June, 1917, and  
in the following August obtained a com-  
mission in the Coldstream Guards. On  
Easter Day, 1918, he left Windsor for the  
Front. His colonel writes: "Hal had  
done so wonderfully well, and was so  
brave and full of go. He was badly hit  
soon after we started on the 27th.  
He was leading his platoon at the time  
with the greatest gallantry against a  
very strongly held position. His work was  
beyond praise; he lived as he died,  
always upholding the highest traditions  
of the regiment."



# THE WAR.

## ARMISTICE TIME-LIMIT EXTENDED: THE PROLONGATION TERMS.

### PRESIDENT WILSON TO VISIT ENGLAND.

### GERMAN RULE NOT WANTED BY NATIVES IN FORMER GERMAN COLONIES.

#### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### THE ARMISTICE.

#### INDIAN DELEGATES ARRIVE IN LONDON.

LONDON, December 15th.  
The Indian Delegates to the Peace Conference have arrived in London.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### COMMISSION NOT BEING DISSOLVED.

PARIS, December 14th.  
The *Echo de Paris* says that the Armistice Commission at Treves is not being dissolved but will continue to regulate Franco-German relations until the preliminary peace conditions are signed. Thereafter, a Commission for the administration of the occupied territories will be appointed, to which German representatives will be accredited.

#### EXTENSION OF TIME-LIMIT.

COPENHAGEN, December 14th.  
A telegram from Treves states that the Armistice has been extended until five o'clock on the morning of January 17th. It will be renewable thereafter until the conclusion of a preliminary peace, subject to the consent of the Entente.

#### THE PROLONGATION TERMS.

LONDON, December 14th.  
A telegram from Treves states that the Armistice prolongation terms stipulate that 24 million tons of shipping, now lying in German ports, must be placed under the control of the Allies to supply Germany with foodstuffs. The ships are to remain German property. The British have demanded the surrender of the battleship *Baden* instead of the uncompleted cruiser *Mackensen*. Herr Erzberger protested, but the demand was not withdrawn.

#### OCCUPATION OF MORE GERMAN TERRITORY.

Herr Erzberger's demand regarding the prisoners in East Africa will be examined by General Foch, whose reply will be given in a few days.

The Allied Command reserves the right, if considered advisable in order to obtain fresh guarantees, to occupy the neutral zone on the right bank of the Rhine north of the Cologne bridgehead and up to the Dutch frontier.

#### GERMAN COMMISSION'S WAIL.

PARIS, December 15th.  
Herr Erzberger read the German Armistice Commission's declaration complaining of the increased severity of the Allies' conditions, and their failure to re-visit Germany, and demanding the raising of the blockade, the liberation of war prisoners, and the immediate opening of peace negotiations.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### CHAOTIC GERMANY. SPARTACUS MOVEMENT'S PRO- GRAMME.

AMSTERDAM, December 15th.  
A telegram from Berlin states that the programme of the Spartacus movement includes the disarmament of all non-proletarian forces; the formation of a workers' Militia and red-guard; the abolition of all Officers and N.C.O.s; the replacement of all the authorities of the former regime by representatives of the Soviets; the abolition of all Parliaments and Councils, and the election of a Central Council which will elect and control the Executive Council; the cancellation of all public debts above the fixed amount of subscriptions; the expropriation of all landed estates, banks, coal-mines and large factories, and the confiscation of all fortunes above the fixed amount.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

BAVARIAN INDEPENDENCE.  
A telegram from Munich states that Herr Bienen had lengthy official conferences with the Entente representatives on December 10th, at which the question of arriving at a separate agreement with Bavaria was discussed.

#### REICHSTAG BEING SUMMONED.

COPENHAGEN, December 14th.  
A telegram from Berlin states that the President of the Reichstag is preparing to summon the Reichstag.

#### THE PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCE- MENT.

BERLIN, December 14th.  
The President of the Reichstag has informed the Deputies that they will be summoned to meet, but reserves the right to fix the place and time.

#### A GERMAN RUSE?

AMSTERDAM, December 14th.  
A statement from Berlin says that it was in response to the desire of the Soldiers' Government it was agreed that the ceremonial entry of troops into Berlin should include units from all the German tribes. A special department was established to arrange it.

This appears to have been a significant political move to rekindle German patriotism and reaffirm the solidarity of the Empire as a whole, and possibly to overawe the Extremists.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### THE ALLIED OCCUPATION.

#### FRENCH OCCUPY WIESBADEN.

PARIS, December 15th.  
A telegram from Berne says that the German newspapers state that a French Regiment has occupied Wiesbaden.

#### THE RHINE FRONT EXTENDED.

LONDON, December 15th.  
A Belgian communiqué states: "Our Rhine front was extended yesterday from Ossenberg to the Wessel bridges."

#### EARLIER CABLES.

#### SOVIETS WILL NOT BE RECOGNISED.

AMSTERDAM, December 15th.  
Berlin newspapers assert that Marshal Foch told the Kremschok Soviet, who requested facilities for the journey of delegates from occupied regions to the Berlin Congress of Soviets, that the Allies would not recognise the Soviets.

#### PRESIDENT WILSON'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

#### BREST BUSTLING WITH ACTIVITY.

#### PARIS, December 14th.

A Havas message says:—  
Brest was temporarily an Americanised war port to-day, bustling with activity, in anticipation of the arrival of President Wilson. The Municipality of Brest erected a triumphal arch. President Wilson will make the railway journey to Paris in a special train.

Although the stay is expected to last several weeks, it is agreed that the official visit is to last only 48 hours, from tomorrow till Monday.

After Monday President Wilson will be relieved of the obligations of State etiquette, and be free like an ordinary citizen.

#### ARRIVAL IN PARIS.

LONDON, December 14th.  
President Wilson arrived in Paris this morning. The guns thundered a welcome, and military bands played national airs. President Poincaré was the first to receive President Wilson, who, when he appeared outside Bois-de-Boulogne station with Madame Poincaré on his arm, was the recipient of a great ovation by a vast crowd.

#### ENTERTAINED TO LUNCH.

PARIS, December 14th.  
President Wilson was entertained to lunch at the Elysee by President Poincaré, who made a speech of welcome.

#### PEACE MUST MAKE AMENDS.

PARIS, December 14th.  
At the luncheon at the Elysee, President Poincaré proposed the toast of President Wilson. After eulogising the guest and the crusade-like enthusiasm of the Americans, he referred to the devastations in France, promising to communicate to the German General-staff cynical instructions in regard to these.

In case these misdeeds were to go unpunished, France's sacrifices would have been in vain. We have now to build up together a peace, preventing any reconstitution of an organization for conquest and oppression.

The peace which makes amends for the miseries and sorrows of yesterday must be a guarantee against the dangers of tomorrow, while whatever safeguards are established, it will be impossible, also, to assert that mankind can for ever be spared the horrors of war.

The peace terms must include all the conditions of justice and all the possibilities of duration which it is possible to incorporate.

"France is ready with the fullest confidence to work with you to this end."

#### A VISIT TO LONDON ARRANGED.

President Wilson has accepted the King's invitation to visit London.

#### RUSSIA'S HOPELESS POSITION.

#### THE DOOM OF THE SOVIETS.

STOCKHOLM, December 15th.  
A Swedish Naval Attaché from Petrograd, who has arrived here, says that the Bolshevik leaders heatedly discussed the question of abandoning the entire Soviet régime. M. Lenin favoured abandonment. M. Trotsky opposed, and secured a small majority for holding out to the last.

#### BOLSHEVISTS DEFEATED.

STOCKHOLM, December 15th.  
It is reported from Kieff that the Don Cossacks have defeated the Bolsheviks in a two days' battle between Novochopeisk and Voronezh, taking 1,110 prisoners and 21 guns.

#### THE AFTERMATH.

#### LORD INCHCAPE'S OPTIMISM.

LONDON, December 16th.  
An optimistic view of the prospects for the next decade was taken by Lord Inchcape, speaking at the annual meeting of the Peninsular & Oriental S.N. Company.

Dealing with the question of employment, Lord Inchcape, after emphasising that there were vast opportunities in the Dominions, said the coming decade would be one of immense production. Energy would be devoted to repairing the damage of the last four years, to improving a permanent plan of trade and communications, and to resuming their normal operations, which had been suspended by the war.

It would be a decade during which we would more likely to see three jobs for one man than three men for one job. (Cheers.)

#### AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

#### FRENCH EDUCATIONAL SCHEME.

#### PARIS, December 14th.

A Havas message says:—  
The Commissioner-General for Franco-American Affairs has sent the United States Secretary for War a cablegram suggesting a scheme of French educational facilities, especially agricultural, for American officers and men during their sojourn in France. He proposes to open French agricultural and commercial colleges to American college men, and to provide French lectures at the various camps.

#### FRENCH DEMOBILISATION.

#### NEARLY A MILLION TO BE RELEASED.

#### PARIS, December 14th.

A Havas message says:—  
The release of the six classes of territorial reservists will mean that about 900,000 men will be sent home, with the exception of about five of the younger classes who are needed to hold German territory. The troops are likely to reach home about the end of March.

#### THE FUGITIVE EX-KAISER.

#### RESPONSIBILITY FOR PAST ATROCITIES.

#### PARIS, December 14th.

A number of mothers at Lille have jointly initiated legal proceedings against the ex-Kaiser on the ground that it was under his orders that the German army leaders in April, 1918, forcibly carried off their daughters, who were minors, and subjected them to odious treatment, mixing them with prostitutes and distributing them among the German soldiery.

#### THE GENERAL ELECTION.

#### POLLING OPENS IN LONDON.

#### LONDON, December 14th.

Polling opened in London at seven o'clock in the morning, in mild and muggy weather. Rain fell later. The polling in the early hours was quiet, but in many places women were notably prominent. The exercise of their new privilege caused no delay.

#### WOMEN'S EAGERNESS TO VOTE.

#### LONDON, December 15th.

There was a complete absence of disorder at the polling yesterday, except for a slight southeasterly breeze and a slight southeasterly breeze. An astonishing feature everywhere was the eagerness of women to vote. The proportion of women to men in one London division was ten to one, while it is asserted that the proportion at Hammarham was fifty to one.

#### INTERNATIONAL FAIR AT LYONS.

#### GERMANS BARRED FOR EVER.

#### PARIS, December 14th.

A Havas message says:—  
The International fair at Lyons is to take place in March, 1919, about the same time that peace is expected to be declared. The Deputy Mayor of Lyons said the fair would probably be closed for ever to German firms. The exhibits of British manufacturers will be admitted next year without payment of duty.

#### THE GERMAN COLONIES.

#### NATIVE CHIEFS DESIRE BRITISH RULE.

#### LONDON, December 11th.

Mr. Walter Long made a speech at Oxford giving reasons why the ex-German colonies should be retained by the British Empire. He recalled the German atrocities upon the natives, and especially the disappearance of eighty per cent. of the Hereros in South-West Africa under German rule.

He read a statement by five chiefs of Kwancha, Cameroons, that after their experience of German occupation, and after two years of British occupation, they wished to remain for ever under the British flag, and they begged for an assurance that the Germans would never be allowed to return to carry out the horrible threats of vengeance they made when the British drove them out.

#### PAST HORRORS-RECALLED.

#### LONDON, December 11th.

A White Book published by the Colonial Office, containing the statements of the native chiefs, previously read by Mr. Walter Long in his speech about the Cameroons, also Samoa, Togoland, German South-West Africa and German East Africa, shows that everywhere the natives hope to remain under British rule. They express joy at the prospect.

In a few cases the chiefs said they were afraid to say anything lest, after all, their land is restored to the Germans, who had threatened them with what they would do when the war was over.

This fear, however, failed to prevent a practically unanimous appeal for retention under the British flag.

The White Book says the contrast in the feelings of the natives towards the British and Germans is eloquently shown by the fact that British officials are able to go unescorted through regions which the Germans, owing to their cruelty, were unable to enter unless supported by an armed force.

The atrocious horrors of German rule in South-West Africa are already too well-known to require repetition, but the same system of tyranny was found in other German colonies in more or less degree.

Thus, in German East Africa, in every district, the first reason given by the natives for their preference for British rule is that they will be no longer at the mercy of the German police, from whom they suffered extortion and maltreatment without any possibility of obtaining redress.

The White Book further states that witnesses were frequently tortured. Some prisoners were so brutally ill-used that they died; but even in these cases no enquiry was made by the German authorities.

The burden running through all the statements of the natives in Togoland and the Cameroons is "flogging, flogging, flogging," especially in connection with forced labour on the plantations.

#### THE SILVER MARKET.

#### SINGAPORE, December 16th.

Silver is quiet.

#### FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

#### [THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

#### RETURN OF CHINESE ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS URGED.

#### LONDON, December 15th.

At a meeting of the Central Asian Society, on December 12th, Colonel Pemberton endorsed the suggestion of Colonel C. Q. Yate that peace terms should include the restoration to China, of the famous astronomical instruments taken from Peking to Berlin in 1900.

General Sir Edmund Barrow, who was Chief of Staff in the Boxer Expedition, presided. He said the Anglo-American commanders very strongly protested against the distribution of these instruments. There were heated discussions, and two or three of the Powers, notably America, disagreed with the Anglo-American proposal to leave the instruments in Peking.

He entirely agreed that the Germans should be compelled to restore those beautiful evidences of antiquity, and the range of Chinese civilisation, to their proper place on the walls of Peking.

#### THE ALLIES AND CHINA.

#### PEKING, December 15th.

The Allied Ministers have handed to the Chinese Government an *Aide Memoire* stating that the Allies are gravely concerned at the civil strife in China, and expressing the hope that steps now being taken with a view to settlement will be successful. The Allies desire to encourage the aspiration for a reunion which will enable China to participate in the reconstruction of the world.

#### HONGKONG SKETCH CLUB.

#### YESTERDAY'S SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITION.

The ample support accorded to the Art Exhibition held in the City Hall yesterday will no doubt help the members of the Hongkong Sketch Club to determine whether a similar public exhibition should be held periodically or no. The initial work of preparation and arrangement which the members of the Club had so painstakingly carried out was most gratifyingly rewarded. There was a stream of visitors to the Exhibition all the morning, while in the afternoon, when H.E. the Officer Administering the Government attended, the gathering exceeded all expectations.

As generally anticipated, Mrs. J. L. McPherson was awarded the special prize for the best group of pictures in the Exhibition. Her group, with which we have already dealt, comprised a number of studies in water colours, and oils, a pen and ink sketch, a study in charcoal and a striking poster. Among the oil paintings the picture of the Harbour at night was a most striking exhibit. Her broad water colour washes, with their splendid atmospheric effect, achieved a standard which only Lieut. Millington's sea-scapes approached, and, if the latter had turned out a few bigger pictures, like that of the Junk which was sold on behalf of the Red Cross, Mr. H. W. Bird, who judged, would doubtless have had considerably more difficulty in selecting the group which showed the most artistic merit.

Mrs. McPherson was represented in the pen and ink medium by a sketch symbolic of Omar Khayyam's famous lines concerning "The moving finger writes." Her charcoal study of an old woman showed that she was not so happy in that class of work.

Public interest was centred chiefly round the groups of pictures exhibited by Mrs. McPherson, Mrs. Beckwith, Mrs. Ram, Lieut. Millington and Mr. E. L. Sim. Mrs. Beckwith has a decided talent for larger landscape drawings. Mrs. Ram, whose strong point is portraiture, might perhaps be a little less lavish with her colours in landscape. Lieut. Millington produced a set of small pictures that, for their size, surpassed any in the exhibition. Mr. Sim is in a class by himself at landscape owing to the extraordinary amount of detail he puts into his studies.

Mrs. Aubrey, whose four exhibits we did not touch upon yesterday, is unquestionably a painter of considerable ability.

It has been suggested that if further exhibitions are held the Committee should award prizes for each distinct class of artistic work. The members of the Club know in which class they are the most proficient and this method of prize-giving would encourage them to concentrate upon that class.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, before distributing the awards, remarked that the exhibition was the most ambitious and successful ever held by the Hongkong Sketch Club, and that the attendance was very much larger than it had been in previous shows. This proved that the efforts of the members of the Sketch Club were appreciated by the public.

Those who had exhibited in previous years had, this year, he thought, exceeded their previous efforts. This was certainly so in the case of Lieut. Millington and Mrs. McPherson. Other members had also done excellent work. Of the new exhibitors he wished to make special mention of Miss Grimble. She was not long in the Colony, but had sent in some very good pictures, notably three landscapes of Pulborough, in Sussex. Miss Grimble was a very valuable acquisition to the Club and he hoped that she would produce in the future, such good studies as she had exhibited there.

The prize for the best group of pictures, he announced was awarded to Mrs. McPherson who, the judges thought, had produced the best all round work. Her figure drawing was very good, while her landscapes were also very successful. He was somewhat embarrassed by the fact that several of the pictures of Hongkong which he had wished to buy had already been disposed of. He hoped that Mrs. McPherson would produce more studies of Hongkong.

The prize-winners were as follows:—  
Special prize for best group of pictures in the exhibition—Mrs. J. L. McPherson.  
Prize winners for the year (decided monthly by vote of members).  
1st Lieut. Millington.  
2nd Mr. E. L. Sim.  
3rd Miss Griffin.

Mr. H. P. White next sold eleven pictures donated by members of the Club, on behalf of the Red Cross Fund. The pictures did not realise as much as was expected—except in one or two instances. The first picture sold was "Low Water," given by a gentleman who wished to remain anonymous, but who, we may say, had several good sea-scapes in the exhibition. The study would have been better if it had been lighter in tone and if the artist had endeavoured to give it more atmospheric effect. The picture was purchased by Mr. N. J. Stubb for \$10.

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#### WEDDING.

#### BROOKE SMITH-BRAND.

Following upon the civil ceremony, which took place at H.M. Consulate-General yesterday morning, says the *N.C. Daily News* of December 13th, before Sir Evelyn D. H. Fraser, K.C.M.G., a very pretty wedding was solemnized at Holy Trinity Cathedral yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a full congregation, the contracting parties being Mr. Alfred Brooke Smith, of Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., and Miss Ann Bigland Brand, daughter of the late Mr. David Brand and of Mrs. David Brand, of No. 21, Weihaiwei Road.

The Cathedral was prettily decorated for the occasion, the main aisle being arched with bamboo, and the chancel walls decked with white flowers. The service, which was fully choral, was conducted by the Rev. A. J. Walker, M.A., and Mr. Ronald B. Hurry, Mus. Bac. presided at the organ, accompanying the boys' choir in their rendering of "O Perfect Love" and "The Voice that Breathed o'er Eden," as well as playing sympathetic voluntaries and Mendelssohn's Wedding March.

The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. David Brand, recently returned from the front, and looked charming in her dress of white satin brocade, with train of silver brocade, and bodice trimmed with Georgette crepe and pearls, and wearing a tulle wedding veil surmounted by orange blossoms.

Two sweet little bridesmaids were Miss Mary Edmonstone, niece of the bride, and Miss Mayday Mackay, who wore pretty dresses of pink silk net over Georgette; and they were followed by two handsome pages in sailor suits—Masters John Sparke, nephew of the bride, and Bobbie Barham. The bride's mother, Mrs. Brand, wore a dress of electric blue chiffon velvet, trimmed with skunk fur.

Mr. W. H. Smith, brother of the bridegroom, fully fulfilled the duties of best man, and the usher, who were most energetic in their duties. Mrs. Mesara, E. C. Richards, B. E. Wilson, G. A. Richardson, W. R. Lemarchand, C. C. Boyd and E. F. Mackay.

After the wedding service a reception was held at the residence of Mrs. D. Brand, No. 21, Weihaiwei Road, at which a large number of guests gathered to offer their congratulations.

The honeymoon will be spent at Mr. Pearce's bungalow, after which Mr. and Mrs. Brooke Smith will visit Japan. The bride's going-away dress was of white satin, with a tunic of mole chiffon, with embroidered trimming, and she wore a black velvet picture hat.

It was the opinion of many competent judges that "Hongkong from Finlay Road" given by Mrs. McPherson, was the best picture in the exhibition. It revealed Mrs. McPherson in her happier mood. The harbour lights and the soft colouring were exceedingly well done. The picture started with a bid of \$30 and eventually went to Mr. Wilkinson for \$100.

The study of a head by Miss Hastings—certainly the best of her three charcoal studies in the exhibition, and one which revealed a great care in execution was next put up. Bidders were shy and Mr. White bought it for \$10.

"High West" the best bit of work Miss H. A. Parker has done in Hongkong was purchased by Mr. C. Thorne for \$20. The charcoal study given by Mrs. Grimble was done in Paris, the model being an old man from the workhouse. Miss Grimble had caught the expression on the old man's face very cleverly but apparently charcoal studies were not in favour. This one also was purchased by Mr. White for \$10.

The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak purchased "A Tree Study" by Mrs. B. Brown. The picture contains quite a nice cloud effect, but the composition is poor.

Lieut. Millington's picture "A Junk" realised the highest price in the sale. His studies of junks are well known, but this one is perhaps the best he has yet done. The composition taken altogether is very pleasing, and there was quite a tussle for possession between Mr. Looker and Mr. White. The former secured it for the handsome sum of \$200.

The next picture was "Sunset from Caine Road" contributed by Miss Griffin. It showed a typical Hongkong sunset, and was bought by Mr. C. Thorne for \$20.

A donation that had historical value far more than artistic value was a lithographic print taken from Lieut. Colman's "Ruins, Wancourt." The study which is one of Lieut. Colman's best was done in France and gives a glimpse of the devastation for which the Germans were responsible in Northern France. Lieut. Colman was shelled while doing the sketch and had to make a hasty retreat into safety. Lieut. Millington purchased it for \$10.

Mr. E. L. Sim's contribution to the sale was "Deepwater Bay from Lamma Island." This was by no means the artist's best. Mr. Thorne obtained it for \$20.

Mrs. Rain was represented in the sale by "Torii, Nara," one of the most charming of her Japanese landscapes. Mr. Stubb became the possessor of the picture for \$20.

The auction realised altogether \$200 and with the amount received at the door for admission tickets, it is expected that about \$1,000 will be available for the Red Cross Fund.

A Naval band was in attendance during the evening and Wiseman's Cafe supplied the tea.

It was not till about six o'clock that the gathering dispersed.

(Continued on first of next column.)



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indigestion!" Think of what it  
might lead to. For it happens that  
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CHRIST'S CHARACTER AND  
THE WORLD'S NEED.  
CHRIST'S COMPASSION

The Rev. H. Copley Moyle delivered  
the third of his addresses on "Christ's  
character and the world's need" at St.  
John's Cathedral on Sunday morning.  
His subject on this occasion was "Christ's  
Compassion," and was based on the text  
"And Jesus said I have compassion on  
the multitude" (St. Matthew, c. 15, v. 32).  
The rev. gentleman said: We are think-  
ing on these Sunday mornings in Advent  
of some aspects of the character of Jesus  
Christ which need special emphasis in the  
world of to-day. We have thought of the  
gladness of Christ, by which He claims  
to reign over our times of mirth and  
amusement. We have seen that He was  
bitterly scornful of all hypocrisy, hard-  
heartedness, worldliness, and that special  
work of the Devil—tempting others to  
sin. Against these sins and the people  
who committed them Christ poured out  
the bitterest scorn.

To-day we are to think of another side  
of His character—His compassion. That,  
surely, is an aspect of His character  
which the world always needs, and never  
more than now, for the world lies bruised  
and bleeding from the Great War which,  
thank God, is over. We know that in  
countless homes the joy of victory is  
darkened by the loss of loved ones, who  
have laid down their lives for the cause  
of Right, and though we know that they  
are in a better world yet the heart that  
loves them feels dreary and forlorn  
without them, and the prospect of the  
years that should have been lived in glad  
company with them, now to be traversed  
alone, fills many a heart with sadness.

"Never again" so speaks the sudden  
silence.  
When round the hearth gathers each well-  
known face.  
But one is missing, and no future pre-  
sence.

However dear, can fill that vacant place;  
For ever shall the burning thought re-  
main.

"Never, beloved, again, never again."  
And there are others who, though they  
may speak no word of complaint, have  
pressing need of the compassion of Jesus,  
men who have to face the future crippled  
and maimed or wracked in health, or shut  
out for ever from the joys of sight.  
Others there are, in those countries which  
have been under the rule of the enemy,  
who have lost all their worldly wealth,  
their houses have been demolished, their  
farms mined, and they have to begin life  
anew. Surely, then, there is need of the  
compassion of Christ in the world to-day,  
a compassion which must be reflected in  
the lives of all who profess to be His  
followers.

St. Peter describes the life of Christ in  
the words: "He went about doing  
good." Wherever He went men knew  
that in all trouble and sorrow as well as  
in all joy He cared for them. There is  
nothing in the world so sad as the thought  
that no one cares. How many a  
man has given way to evil because he  
thought that no one cared? Christ  
always cared. And He is "the same  
yesterday, and to-day and for ever."  
Whatever your trouble or your load of  
sorrow, be sure that Christ feels for you  
and cares for you; and remember that  
every Christian is meant to be a reflection  
in the world of the character of Christ;  
therefore, each of us must be ready to  
care for those who need our care. We  
must be ready to take such a real in-  
terest in the well-being of others as to be  
ready to put their interests before our  
own. You may make all the difference  
in someone's life by letting the person  
know that you care, and the knowledge  
that someone cares may bring a ray of  
joy into that life and keep it from much  
evil.

It has been pointed out by Bishop  
Westcott that of the events in Christ's  
life which indicate supernatural power  
there are about thirty-five. Of these re-  
corded miracles the great majority were  
performed from compassion. Twenty-one  
of these miracles were accomplished for  
the relief of sickness of mind or body.  
And these miracles which are recorded  
are only a small portion of what Christ  
performed, for we are constantly told of  
His healing all manner of sickness and  
all manner of disease among the people.  
By His attitude towards sickness our  
Lord has taught us that it is not God's  
will that we should be sick, but He wishes  
us to have good health.

Two of our Lord's miracles were per-  
formed in compassion for the hunger of  
the multitudes—the feeding of five  
thousand and the feeding of four thou-  
sand—and by those miracles He has  
taught us that He feels for all who are  
in want and need. It is noticeable that  
Christ refused to use His divine power  
to supply His own bodily needs when  
tempted to do so, but He used His power  
to relieve the necessities of others. He  
has shown us that He has compassion for

those in want, "I have compassion on  
the multitude"—and if we are Chris-  
tians we, too, must have compassion, and  
must be ready to do our utmost to al-  
leviate the needs of the multitude. It  
seems as if we are often easily roused to  
compassion for some sudden case of want,  
as in the case of refugees in the Great  
War, but the cases of permanent want  
are apt to be taken for granted as a  
necessary part of our social fabric, and  
they are allowed to continue without an  
effort to relieve them. When we look out  
at the grinding poverty in which so many  
people live in this country, we must  
see that something is wrong with the con-  
ditions of life. When we see men and  
women working long hours for seven days  
a week, with no holidays and no rational  
recreations, we see a state of things which  
cries aloud for change and improvement.  
How dare we call ourselves Christians,  
and be willing that so many of our  
fellow men and women should live a  
toilsome life of perpetual labour, while  
we have our weekly holidays and half-  
holidays? We must realize that a state  
of society which condemns vast multi-  
tudes to a dreary monotonous life, a life  
which leaves no time or opportunity for  
self-improvement, such a state of society  
is wrong, and we ought not to rest con-  
tent till it is changed.

Christ's compassion for those in  
bereavement was shown by His three  
miracles of raising the dead. In each of  
the three recorded cases of Christ calling  
the dead back to life, His reason for  
doing was evidently compassion for the  
bereaved, and so we know that in our  
times of bereavement we have the compas-  
sion of Jesus. He can to-day, and He  
does, "bind up the broken-hearted."  
Our bitterest grief becomes endurable  
when we have brought it to Christ, and  
realised that He knows all about it and  
He feels for us.

The perfection of Christ's compassion  
is shown by the wideness of its action.  
Nothing was too small to call forth His  
help. On two occasions, you remember,  
He showed it by helping the disciples to  
catch fish. They were fishermen and they  
had toiled all night and taken nothing.  
No doubt they had often had similarly  
unsuccessful nights before, but Christ  
felt for them and helped them.

A lesser man might have overlooked  
their disappointment but Jesus saw it  
and removed it. Again, on another  
occasion they were toiling and rowing  
against the wind when Jesus used His  
divine power to go to them that He might  
cheer them with His presence. Christ  
never disregarded the importance of  
small things as we are apt to do. It  
would not have been a vital matter if the  
wine had failed at the wedding at Cana,  
but it would have reflected on the hospi-  
tality of the giver of the feast, so Jesus  
used His power to furnish a fresh supply  
of wine, and no one but the servants and  
the Blessed Virgin Mary knew how  
nearly the host had been put to shame.  
What a lesson Christ taught us by that  
miracle! He showed us how to be self-  
effacing in our good deeds.

Again, Christ abounded in compassion  
for penitent sinners. He could be hard  
and stern with the self-righteous and im-  
penitent, but He was all compassion for  
those who were sorry for their sin. Think  
of the story of the woman who was a  
sinner washing Christ's feet with her  
tears in the house of Simon the Pharisee.  
Christ saw the sorrow of her heart, and  
He was all compassion. He looked per-  
chance back on her past life and saw its  
pitiful story, and He forgave her sins.  
Or think again of the penitent robber on  
the Cross beside Jesus as He hung  
dying. He had lived a sinful life, and  
even on the Cross he had joined in the  
jeers and taunts against the Christ, but  
as he hung there and marked the noble  
bearing of the sufferer on the central  
Cross, his mind changed, he thought  
there might be some truth in the mes-  
sianic claims of his fellow sufferer and  
he said "Jesus, remember me when Thou  
comest in thy Kingdom," and at once  
there came the answer, "To-day shalt  
thou be with me in Paradise." There is  
no sinner, however deeply sunk in sin,  
who is outside the compassion of Christ,  
if only he turns and repents of his sin.  
Sin always brings its own punishment,  
sooner or later, and as Jesus sees the  
sinner groaning under that punishment  
He longs to fold him in the arms of His  
compassion. "Come unto Me all ye that  
labour and are heavy laden, and I will  
give you rest."

Wherever there is need or pain or  
sorrow in the world to-day there the  
stream of compassion flows from the  
sacred Heart of Jesus bringing joy and  
peace and comfort. And we, who are  
Christians have to bring that compassion  
to bear on the lives about us. We have  
to interpret the life of Christ to the  
world. Can you ask for a higher task  
than that? Does it not demand every  
power of mind and spirit and body if it  
is to be done worthily? May God who  
has called us to so high a task give to  
each one of us grace to do it!

CHINESE CAPITAL IN  
HONGKONG.

The following is a true story of money  
made rapidly in the Colony of Hongkong.  
A certain European had a sum of £800  
remitted to him three or four years ago.  
The dollar was then at about two shillings  
and so omitting fractions for the sake  
of simplicity, the European had about  
\$8,000. He decided to build a house and  
he persuaded someone—probably a local  
bank to advance him \$10,000. He had a  
very good knowledge of local contractors,  
and it is therefore possible that he was  
fortunate in persuading a contractor to  
build his house for the inclusive sum of  
\$10,000. No sooner had the contract been  
let than the cost of building, especially  
of all wood-work, increased, and simul-  
taneously the value of household property  
increased. In addition, largely owing to  
the unrest in South China, the influx  
of Chinese citizens and Chinese money  
into Hongkong became greater and  
greater. And then, when the dollar had  
risen in value to 3/6d., the European  
had an offer from a Chinese gentleman  
who wished to live in a modern house  
built according to European ideas. He,  
therefore, sold his property for \$27,000.  
Having paid back to the mortgagee the  
borrowed \$10,000, he converted the re-  
maining \$17,000 into sterling at 3/6d.,  
obtaining £22,837. Thus in about four  
years his original £800 had been multi-  
plied more than four-fold.

Of course, the European was lucky to  
obtain such beneficial exchange fluctua-  
tion, but even without that he would  
have made a very handsome profit. And  
the reason is quite simple; it is the old  
law of supply and demand. For in  
recent years the Chinese have demanded  
European residences in the Colony of  
Hongkong and they have also desired to  
invest their money in the place. It is  
both of these facts which is so important  
for the prosperity of Hongkong. It is  
one more piece of evidence that we are  
at the commencement of a period of  
extraordinary industrial activity in the  
Colony. For the Chinese have discovered  
that their capital is safe and they can  
obtain food interest.

It should be remembered that the days  
of the limited liability company in Great  
Britain are comparatively recent. Be-  
fore those days the savings of people who  
were not interested in a business of their  
own almost automatically went into  
house property. It was the era of build-  
ing societies. In Hongkong we do not  
have building societies, but there are  
public companies, which own properties  
and the shares may be, and are bought  
by, Chinese.

At the beginning of the local "boom"  
in property the Chinese from Canton  
thought mostly of their own places of re-  
sidence in the Colony, although some  
bought property as an investment. They  
had probably heard something of the story  
of how the ex-compradore, who is now  
Sir Robert Ho Tung, laid the founda-  
tions of his fortune—he is popularly sup-  
posed to be a sterling millionaire—by  
buying up property in Hongkong from  
British owners who had retired. The  
absentee landlords were probably not as  
well aware as he was of the increasing  
demand for rooms, shops and tenements.  
Whatever the reason, the fact remains  
that during the last ten years enormous  
sums of money have been invested by the  
Chinese in property in Hongkong.

Most of the available building sites  
near the city of Victoria are already  
occupied. There is, of course, the story  
of further reclamation at West Point,  
but that will take some years. There is  
practically nothing left on the sea-love  
and anywhere the cost of preparing the  
sites is now very much greater than it  
used to be, for there is much out-  
cropping and filling to be done. And the  
authorities of the Public Works Depart-  
ment of the Government are much more  
difficult to please. That is an advantage  
to the community, perhaps, but it is also  
a reason why buildings are now more  
costly to erect.

There must be, also, very great specu-  
lation on the part of the local Chinese.  
The following story is true as to facts  
even though it may be unwelcome to  
names. A rather isolated house was built  
for a worker in a missionary society some  
time ago. It is said that fifteen years  
since a sum of \$20,000 would have been  
gratefully accepted for it, and the story  
gains credence from the fact that less  
than ten years ago the writer was offered  
a larger and nearer detached house with-  
in the metropolitan area of the County  
of London for \$1,200. However, the house  
in Hongkong was in the market last year,  
and several Chinese buyers were so keen  
to obtain it that the missionary or his  
friends, who owned it, obtained nearly  
\$50,000 for the property; and many other  
cases could be quoted to show that  
Chinese will pay what Europeans con-  
sider to be exorbitant figures for house  
property.

Recently an important invitation in  
the direction of Chinese syndicates  
operating has been in evidence. A few  
days ago I accompanied an English  
engineer to the new reclamation work  
near Kowloon old city. About the engi-  
neering details of this important scheme  
I shall have more to mention in a future  
issue. All that need be said just now is  
that the scheme is remarkable because of  
its financial details, all of the capital  
necessary has been raised among the  
Chinese. An English architect suggested  
the scheme to some of his Chinese friends,  
and a syndicate was promptly formed.  
It is no wild-cat scheme, but a definite  
and most important piece of reclamation  
work. About ten million square feet of  
level ground will be available for a sort  
of garden city. Most of the area was,  
a couple of years ago, washed by the tide.  
At present a long sea wall is being built  
across the bay and behind that sea wall  
thousands of coolies are throwing the  
sands of tons of earth from the fall side  
into the space where the sea-water stood  
for centuries. Locomotives and railway  
trucks bring some of the "filling" from  
a more distant hill.

More than a million dollars will be  
spent on the scheme before the present  
contract is completed and it is very prob-  
able that the Chinese shareholders will  
spend three or four million dollars on  
that site during the next few years.

Another piece of evidence which reveals  
the increasing confidence of Chinese  
capitalists in the Colony of Hongkong is  
supplied by the local share market.  
British investors have had two incentives  
causing them to sell local shares. In the  
first place, the many appeals to their  
patriotism have caused them to invest in  
war loans. In the second place, all of  
them have one eye fixed on the day when  
they can retire, and when they can settle  
down to a well-earned rest "at home."  
The exceptionally high rate of exchange  
has tempted many of them to sell their  
dollar shares and to invest in sterling  
securities.

A natural result would be a "slump"  
of dollar shares, and yet quite the reverse  
has happened. The reasons are that all  
of the local dollar companies have good  
years and good balance sheets to show,  
and, more important still, the Chinese  
have demanded the shares.

Let us take, merely as an example of  
a local industry, the shares of the Hong-  
kong Electric Supply Company. About  
eighteen months ago, when the local  
dollar was at about 2/6d. it was possible  
to buy those shares (originally issued at  
\$10 and at one time quoted at \$2.50) for  
something less than \$50. Now that the  
local dollar stands at 3/4d. the shares  
are more than \$90. Thus in about  
the eighteen months the sterling value of the  
shares has increased from 25 to 60 to  
£10 10s. 6d., or even more.

If that were an isolated case it would,  
of course, be accounted for by some pecu-  
liar circumstance or the sagacity of the  
directors. The concern is, of course,  
financially very sound; but the point of  
the illustration is that it is an indication  
of the fact that the Chinese are anxious  
to invest their money in local industrial  
concerns.

The next phase is commencing. A  
flourishing tobacco factory is flooding  
South China with cigarettes, competing  
successfully with the largest European  
tobacco trust, and making handsome pro-  
fits. There are local knitting factories  
run entirely by Chinese and millions  
of pairs of socks are made in those factories.  
That sort of thing must inevitably  
spread. Hongkong is attracting not  
only Chinese money, but Chinese enter-  
prise. The Cantonese know of the large  
fortunes amassed by their relatives in  
Singapore and the Straits Settlements,  
under the protection of the British flag.  
They appreciate the value of that protec-  
tion in the Colony of Hongkong. In-  
disputable evidence of that fact is  
furnished by the many local enterprises  
in which they invest their money and  
energy.—Far Eastern Review.

## A GAOL BIRD CAGED.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yester-  
day, before Mr. O. D. Melbourne, a  
Chinese was charged with stealing a bird  
and a cage.

Complainant stated that the value of  
the bird and cage was \$50. Defendant  
came to his house in Holly wood Road and  
carried away the cage, which was hanging  
up in the verandah. Defendant was  
subsequently arrested by a district watch-  
man.

Defendant stated that the bird and the  
cage belonged to him. He lost them a  
month ago, and he had been in search of  
his property for a long time.  
Mr. Melbourne sentenced defendant,  
who had a previous conviction against  
him, to six weeks' hard labour and four  
hours' stocks.

## FEELING THE COLD.

At the Hongkong Magistracy, yester-  
day, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese  
was charged with stealing a quantity of  
gunny bags belonging to the Taikeo Dock-  
yard.

Defendant stated that he took the bags  
from the Docks as he was feeling very  
cold.  
Mr. Wood sentenced defendant to a  
month's hard labour.

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OUR LONDON LETTER.  
THE VALUE OF UNITY OF  
COMMAND.

RECORD NEWSPAPER DEAL.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, October 7th.  
UNITY OF COMMAND.

When Mr. Lloyd George came back from France after the famous Versailles Conference early this year and announced that the Allied forces in the West would be under a single command the new departure was sharply criticised. The opposition, it will be recalled, came mainly from Mr. Asquith and his followers. All the same, the turn in the tide of war in our favour is generally attributed to the wisdom of this decision. Mr. Bonar Law has lifted the curtain upon what happened during the momentous days when the Huns were thrusting forward towards Paris. Marshal Foch knew that the enemy had massed immense armies in Champagne, and he struck boldly at their flank, thereby upsetting their plans, creating confusion behind their lines, and ultimately compelling a retreat that has gone on practically without pause ever since.

In order, however, that the Titan blow could be delivered, Foch had to call heavily for troops from the British front in the north of the line, and they were sent south, although Sir Douglas Haig was well aware that he had enormous enemy masses in front of him. "In an Allied Army," said Mr. Bonar Law, "the carrying out of this plan would have been impossible but for the consent and courage of the British Field Marshal commanding the British troops." It was indeed a great risk. If the Germans had attacked the depleted British forces at that time there might have been a disaster ending in the loss of the Channel ports. But in war big risks are sometimes taken, and, happily, in this instance our luck held good.

## HUN SAVAGERY.

All sections of the Press are at one in upbraiding the warnings of the French Government to Germany that full reparation and punishment of the responsible individuals will be exacted for the systematic devastation of the towns and countryside of France. As the Huns are thrown back they are pillaging, burning, destroying, so that the land behind their retreat is turned into a desert. This hideous work is being carried out with a ferocity which is only compatible with the hypothesis that the acts are those of madmen. The civil populations are driven forth with a callous brutality that would shame the most savage races on earth.

No doubt the Huns are working "according to plan," their idea being to damage the industrial districts of France beyond repair, if that be possible, and at any rate to delay the work of reconstruction for many years after the war. In this way France would be eliminated as a competitor in the world's markets. The question is being asked, not without reason, whether Brussels is to be razed to the ground and nothing left but a smoking ruin! Public opinion expects the Allies of the French to join in issuing a solemn warning. The *Daily Mail* publishes a list of some of the criminals whose deeds cry aloud for vengeance.

ODDS ON PEACE PROSPERS.

I hear that £40 was accepted at Lloyd's this week to pay £100 if peace is declared by March 31st next.

## GERMANS AND BULGARS.

It appears from information which has reached London in the last few days that Bulgaria's decision to break with the Central Empires was influenced by the fact that the Germans removed nearly all their big guns from the Salonica front. The Hun always studies his own interests, and as he wanted heavy artillery for use in France and Flanders to try to stem the victorious advance of the Allies he simply stripped the Balkans. Thus the Bulgars were left to carry on with field guns, many of which were obsolete, against the powerfully-equipped Armies moving against them. The Germans had also withdrawn most of their divisions of infantry. The Bulgarians felt that they were being used as Germany's tools—so, in truth, they were—and their quite natural resentment helped to pave the road towards a separate peace.

## KING EDWARD AND FERDINAND.

A story is going the round that the late King Edward was never hoodwinked by Ferdinand of Bulgaria, whose abdication in favour of his nephew of a son is officially announced. One morning, while his Majesty (then Prince of Wales) was taking a glass of water, at one of the Continental Spas, Ferdinand, who had just been elected King, chanced to pass. "There," said the Prince, goes one of the most ambitious men in Europe—and he is dangerously clever." Ferdinand's ambition was to become Tsar of the Balkan States; but the crown which he had made in Vienna for his proposed coronation never left its casket in Sofia. The Tsar of Russia vetoed the design, and "King Fox," as Mr. Garvin christened him, never wore it.

Approval of Ferdinand's abdication, there is a delightful suggestion in the current issue of the *Saturday Review* that after the war he should be sent to the island of Corfu with "Tino," the ronegado of Greece, the Kaiser, and Karl of Austria, so that the amiable quartette might play auction bridge and abuse one another for the remainder of their lives.

## A BIG NEWSPAPER DEAL.

The sale of the United Newspapers Ltd., including the *Daily Chronicle*, *Lloyd's Sunday Newspaper*, and a number of other publications, to Sir Henry Dalziel, M.P., acting for himself and his political and business associates, is the biggest deal in the history of British Press. I understand the price paid is £1,000,000. Whether the policy of the papers will remain unchanged is a matter of speculation; there is reason to think that support will be transferred from Mr. Asquith to the present Prime Minister. Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the transaction is that Mr. Robert Donald, editor of the *Chronicle* and *Lloyd's News*, was told nothing about the deal until it was concluded. Although he is managing director of the United Newspapers, as well as editor of the whole affair was settled behind his back. In the circumstances it is not surprising that he has resigned both positions.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## MR. GOMPERTS ON STRIKES.

PLAIN TALK AT LABOUR  
MEETING.

Mr. S. Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labour, addressed a special meeting of delegates of the London Trades Council on September 22nd, claimed that trade unionism had brought about better homes in America for the workers, and explained the system under which the disabled soldier and the descendants of the killed were included under a compensation scheme, differing from the pension principle. In camp and cantonment construction and other such work incidental to the war, they had introduced the eight-hour day and union conditions and wages. They had also agreed on the declaration that during the war there ought not to be any strikes or lock-outs, and that women should receive men's pay for doing similar work. He referred to the omnibus conductors' and policemen's strikes, and said he had seen and heard of others. He would not criticize; he would merely draw attention to them, and to the fact that in England they had a law making such strikes illegal. In the United States they had defeated every proposition to make strikes illegal, with the result that the people were giving voluntary service.

As to this being a war of capitalists, he asked if the murdered cooks, waiters, and seamen of the *Lusitania* were capitalists. This was a war vital to the interests and rights of the mass of the people, and in which all democratic interests were involved, this was that war. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gompers reminded the meeting of the proposal for the reduction of the Fleet and for disarmament before the war, which Germany returned with the statement that it was unlawful to deal with it. He further spoke of an International Miners' Conference in 1912 at which the British, Belgian, and French miners proposed that in the event of any war the whole of the miners of those countries should cease work and so stop production. The German representatives said they could not remain in the conference chamber unless that proposal were withdrawn. American labour men had no animus against the labour men of Germany, but, if they stood up to fight, the American fighting democracies, comprising men of every race and language under the sun, must fight, and would do so, though recognizing that German labour was muzzled, forced, bound, and gagged.

## NAVAL OFFICER'S HEROISM.

BLAZING AMMUNITION SHIP  
EXPLOIT.

The story of an officer's protracted efforts first to flood an ammunition ship which was on fire and then to sink the vessel, while exposed to continued risk of an explosion on board, is told in a recent *London Gazette*, which announces the award of the Albert Medal as Commander Walter Henry Calthrop, R.N., for gallantry in saving life at sea.

The official account of the deed is as follows:—On the night of April 14th-15th a fire broke out on board the steamship *Proton*, an ammunition ship, at Port Said. Commander Calthrop, informed by telephone that the ship was on fire, immediately proceeded to the scene. The ship had already been abandoned by her crew, and was ablaze in Nos. 1 and 2 holds. The forecastle was also alight, and it was impossible to get down to the fore well deck owing to the heat of the flames.

Knowing that the *Proton* had 240 tons of ammunition on board, Commander Calthrop decided to endeavour to flood the ship, and for this purpose obtained assistance and went down into the engine-room and opened the sea inlet. He also tried to break the main sea valve cover, but was not successful in this. He accordingly sent for a gun-cotton charge for the purpose of sinking the ship, and warned all ships in the vicinity to get under way. He then returned to the *Proton*, which was now blazing fiercely forward, the sides red-hot as far aft as the bridge, and the bridge screen all alight. He again boarded her with the first and second engineers and went below, trying to break the doors of the condensers with sledge hammers. After about five minutes this was found to be impossible, and they returned on deck.

By this time a picket boat had arrived with the gun-cotton charge, and it was decided that the ship ought to be sunk as soon as possible. This operation was accordingly carried out. Commander Calthrop's efforts undoubtedly prevented serious loss of life.

## PAPERS AND READERS.

The treatment of Mr. Donald is a fair representation of the attitude of the latter-day business-man in transactions where newspapers are concerned. It assumes that the opinion and advice of the editor, to whom the readers of a paper are accustomed to look for guidance, are of no account. It is an attitude which marks the new orientation in journalism, but it does not always pay, which, of course, is another way of saying that a smart business man, successful to a degree in commerce and industry, is apt to "come a cropper" at times over newspaper management. The purchaser of the *Pall Mall Gazette* years ago did not find the subscribers a docile flock of sheep which could be led or driven to fresh fields at the bidding of a millionaire proprietor; and more recently there has been the case of the *Standard*, which went under altogether. Sir Henry Dalziel's control of the new property will be watched with special interest, for he already controls papers so divergent in politics and outlook upon life as the *Pall Mall* and *Reynolds's Sunday Newspaper*. His ambition is to rival Lord Northcliffe as a great Press magnate.—H.B.

PRINCIPLE AND PRACTICE OF  
EXTRATERRITORIALITY IN CHINA.IS THERE ROOM FOR  
IMPROVEMENT?[BY CHARLES DERRY, FORMERLY U.S. CONSUL  
GENERAL AT SHANGHAI.]

For as old a China hand as the writer to pen anything about extraterritoriality in China and its possible improvement is a very delicate task. It is necessary to begin with the statement that the writer does not purpose to suggest the abolition of extraterritoriality or the reduction in any way of its efficacy for the protection of foreign residents and foreign business. Extraterritoriality is, however, one of the prominent phenomena of the relations between China and the foreign powers, and it, like every other item of such relations, may be the subject of criticism with a view to seeing how far it fits our present conditions: how far, if at all, it has departed from the expectations of the first treaty negotiators.

There is much in extraterritorial practice in China which is misunderstood. The Chinese labor under an impression, to which expression is occasionally given, that the system of extraterritoriality was imposed upon them by superior foreign knowledge and power for the purpose of securing some superior status for subjects of foreign powers in this country. Nothing could be further from the truth. In the first place, extraterritoriality is not a novel feature of international relations. In some form or another it has existed for hundreds of years. It is, in fact, a feature of some of the heretofore most cherished doctrines of international law, the doctrine of allegiance, for instance, in which the individual took with him wherever he went the binding tie of allegiance to his sovereign and with this the reciprocal obligation of the sovereign to protect his subject. Extraterritoriality was a familiar feature of the laws of the Venetian Republic, which provided that their citizens should carry with them in their relations with adjacent countries the protection of Venetian nationality and Venetian law. It is a familiar feature of Chinese administration itself. The Buddhist clergy enjoy to this day wherever they may go the right to appeal to certain tribunals and to be tried under certain statutory regulations.

The allegation that extraterritoriality was imposed upon China against her will or without her sufficient knowledge cannot be maintained. We read in such works as S. Wells Williams' "Middle Kingdom," "that much against their will the people of China had been forced into political relations with foreign powers who had erected in China an *imperium in imperio*. The rulers of China," he says, "ignorant of the meaning of the principles of extraterritoriality, were tied down to observe them and found themselves within a few years humbled before those of their own subjects who had begun to look to foreigners for protection."

And in the work of Dr. Tsau, "Treaty Obligations between China and Other States," we find similar sentiments.

We have, however, the testimony of the writer of the Life of Sir Harry Parkes (Vol. II, page 314) that the demand for extraterritoriality from the Chinese was no novelty nor was it objected to in any respect, nor was it regarded as a concession to the foreign powers. In fact, who have lived in China long enough to know the people know perfectly well that had the foreign powers wished to place their subjects under the laws of China when they made the first treaties with China this proposition would not have been entertained.

In this connection there arises an interesting inquiry. What would have been the condition to-day had we placed our people in China under Chinese law and had we compelled the Chinese to so modify their laws as to make foreign residence thereunder in this country possible. It is probable that our progress would have been very great. It is even possible to imagine we would have made such improvements in Chinese jurisprudence as to be a blessing to the people themselves and to have removed the barrier which now exists between the foreigner and the Chinese.

There is another feature of extraterritoriality which is misunderstood. Residents in China, who have no option to give much thought to these things are inclined to have an exaggerated regard for the extraterritorial provisions of the treaties as the basis of protection in their business and social relations. It is certain, however, when the extraterritorial provisions were placed in the Treaty of 1844 between the United States and China, the first treaty in which extraterritoriality was distinctly postulated, that the American negotiators as well as the Chinese had no suspicion of the extent to which this provision was to go. They did not regard China then as they do now as a possible place of permanent residence for foreigners; as a country of enormously increasing commercial development; as a country in which under extraterritoriality we were to find ourselves hampered at every turn. And it is this feature of extraterritoriality which is the main purpose of this article.

What do we find to-day? The merchant who regarded the treaty ports as his asylum and the extraterritorial jurisdiction of his Government as his shield now finds himself no longer content to remain in the treaty port and to do his business through his compradore. His business extends to the confines of the country; he becomes daily more directly in touch with the market throughout a

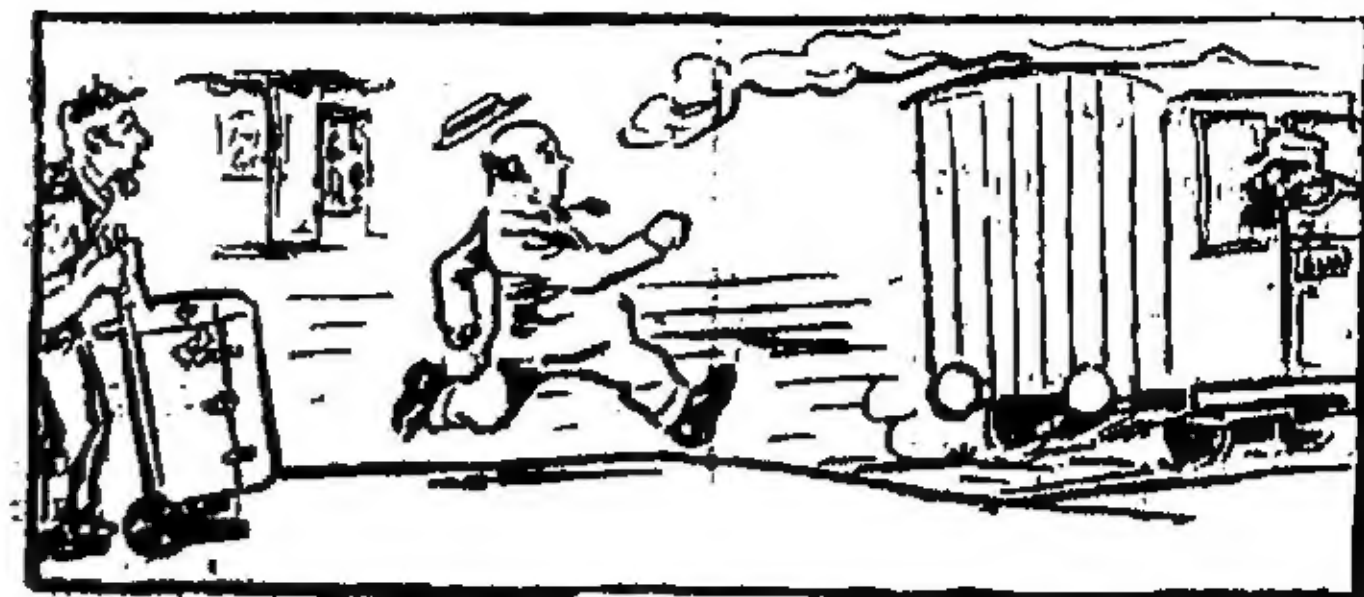
continent. His representatives travel everywhere taking with them the protection of extraterritoriality but far removed from any tribunal which could apply the same. The missionary has entirely outgrown extraterritoriality; his mission stations are numerous, his consuls are few. In many cases he can neither sue nor be sued in treaty form without a voyage of great distance to some consular post. In return we find that he has the right to acquire property everywhere; he travels everywhere. His protection is as efficacious as though the Consul accompanied him. This movement is bound to extend. We are bound to feel more and more as time goes by that our extraterritoriality and our treaty ports are handicaps which we carry around with us. We are going to feel more and more that if we could get in direct touch with these markets we could afford not to sacrifice but to materially modify the practice of our extraterritoriality. It is stated even to-day that there are subjects of a certain power who regard with satisfaction these bonds which we still carry and who themselves overlap them and do business in the field outside of the barriers behind which we willingly remain. (See page 381 of Putnam's *China*, "The Fight for the Republic in China.")

But this is not to suggest that we abolish extraterritoriality and waive the protection of our Consular Courts. Is there not another way? Can we not keep the principle of extraterritoriality and modify its practice as to give us greater liberty and to maintain at the same time the fullest protection. The trouble with Consular courts is this: There are a number of different tribunals, one for every treaty power; the American appears as defendant in the American court, the Britisher as defendant in the British Court, the Dane, French and others likewise. We have then a great variety of codes applying in the same country. We create no possibility for the development of a legal procedure in which a judicial decision will have validity as a precedent except in the particular court in which it is pronounced. We have in our treaties (Treaty of 1903, Article XV) stipulated that when China shows herself able to provide a system which can replace extraterritoriality we will abolish our Consular Courts, but we state no time nor day nor do we in fact contemplate any time in which this may be done. We have tied down China's judicial development to an uncertain epoch which we, really, do not contemplate as a possible achievement. It would be entirely possible to establish a code of laws controlling the legal relations of foreigners and Chinese so that independent foreign consular courts would disappear and that a tribunal created by China in co-operation with all the treaty powers could take the place of foreign consular tribunals throughout the country. It would be possible with intelligent co-operation on the part of the foreign powers to build up a judiciary in China which could handle all the cases of the various foreign subjects with as great a certainty of justice as they are handled by the Consular Courts to-day.

It is not necessary to go into the details as to how this could be done. In general we could encourage China to make a code applicable to foreign relations with the Chinese; to create tribunals with foreign relations with the Chinese; to create tribunals with foreign co-operation to assist in carrying out this code; to put this system on trial for a sufficient number of years to assure that justice was being done under the supervision of the consular authorities before relinquishing extraterritorial rights. In some such way as this we could hope to establish a code, adopted to our relations with the Chinese, and to train judges and magistrates capable of enforcing the same. And here occurs one thought—how can we hope that China will learn anything of the control of foreigners in judicial matters without the practice? What happens to-day is, for example, that a merchant contracts for cotton goods from a British merchant. Some dispute arises which must be settled by a British decision and it is settled by a British Court. The next year the same merchant contracts for cotton goods from a merchant of another nationality. The same dispute arises as to the interpretation of the contract. The Chinese say, "Well, I am sure of where I stand because I had a law-suit with a British merchant last year and the Court decided in my favor." He may act on this presumption and on the matter coming up again before a court of another nationality he may find the decision of the court entirely different.

It is evident that with a variety of courts functioning under a variety of codes no one can tell exactly where he stands under a judicial decision rendered in a particular court. In fact a decision far from clearing up a commercial problem may only further confuse it. The question of settlement comes in also in this matter. In the American treaty of 1903 it is provided that we will abolish extraterritoriality on certain terms therein indicated. We have done nothing what over to bring about the condition which will enable us to abolish extraterritoriality. Are we, therefore, to assume the attitude that we will do nothing until we are forced to? Are we in effect to say to China that we are prepared to withdraw our consular jurisdiction but we are only going to do so when she is ready to force us and not when reason dictates? Are we in fact to say to China: "We have abolished extraterritoriality in Japan when Japan became strong enough to prevail upon us to do so. That is the annual of might we are prepared to listen but not to the appeal of equity!"—The *Far Eastern Review*.

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Goods not cleared by the 17th inst. at Noon will be subject to rent.  
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

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[2778]



## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS

December 14th

*Polypheus*, British str., 3,001 tons, Capt. Holman, from Singapore, with a general cargo.  
*Ryo Maru*, Japanese str., 718 tons, Capt. Yokosaka, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal.  
*Tungus*, Russian str., 281 tons, Capt. Kramaleff, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.  
*Uraga Maru*, Japanese str., 1,287 tons, Capt. Saki, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal.  
*Vendin*, French str., 174 tons, Capt. Perron, from Pakhoi, with a general cargo.

December 15th

*Brishane*, British str., 716 tons, Capt. McLellan, from Haiphong, with a cargo of rice.  
*Shang Hai King*, Chinese str., 1,034 tons, Capt. Wai, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.  
*Shun Shing*, Chinese str., 297 tons, Capt. Kuei, from Macao, with a general cargo.  
*Stentor*, British str., 4,308 tons, Capt. Coster, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.  
*Sungay*, British str., 1,599 tons, Capt. Gibbs, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo.  
*Wing Hong*, Chinese str., 264 tons, Capt. Calves, from Kwong Chow Wan, with a general cargo.

December 16th

*Chuen On*, Chinese str., 234 tons, Capt. Jorge, from Hoibow, with a general cargo.  
*Joshin Maru*, Japanese str., 6,024 tons, Capt. Hirato, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal.  
*Nam Ha*, Chinese str., 816 tons, Capt. Kalmia, from Haiphong, with a cargo of rice.  
*Shun Chong*, British str., 838 tons, Capt. Parkinson, from Wakamatsu, with a cargo of coal.  
*Yuen Sang*, British str., 1,125 tons, Capt. Wheeler, from Manila, with a general cargo.

## CLEARANCES

December 14th

*Borneo Maru*, for Kobe.  
*Chofu Maru*, for Hongkong.  
*Koyo Maru*, for Keelung.  
*Kyung Tai*, for Haiphong.  
*Kyung Tai*, for Shanghai.  
*Kyung Tai*, for Kwong Chow Wan.  
*Ryo Maru*, for Keelung.  
*Saku Maru*, for Canton.  
*Sui Kai*, for Whampoa.  
*Tungus*, for Haiphong.  
*Uraga Maru*, for Hongkong.  
*Wu Sun*, for Kwong Chow Wan.  
*Yung Shin*, for Saigon.

December 16th

*Europe Maru*, for Kobe.  
*Haido*, for Haiphong.  
*Hui Chow*, for Canton.  
*Hui Chow*, for Saigon.  
*Kyung Tai*, for Shanghai.  
*Saku Maru*, for Kobe.  
*Sapporo Maru*, for Soerabaya.  
*Shing King*, for Canton.  
*Shun Shing*, for Kwong Chow Wan.  
*Sui Yung*, for Canton.  
*Tamon Maru*, for Yokohama.  
*Vendin*, for Haiphong.

## PASSENGERS

## ARRIVALS

Per *S.S. Yuen Sang*, from Manila, Dec. 16th: Messrs. E. Bitas, H. J. Clark, A. E. Panto, G. C. Chilian, C. R. Orick, Shank, E. Panto, W. S. Grey and Mr. and Mrs. Granby.  
 Per *S.S. Joshin Maru*, from Keelung, Dec. 16th: Mr. H. G. Lee.

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## SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's

2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.

3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.

4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
MARSEILLES	GANGES MARU	Jap. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 21st inst.
MARSEILLES & LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID.	NORR	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 23rd Feb.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID.	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	2 h.		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at 11 A.M.
AN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, do	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	2 h.		TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 19th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO, do	VEREZUELA	Am. str.	2 h.		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 22nd inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, do	NARUKO	Am. str.	2 h.		PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 21st inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, do	MONTAGLO	Brit. str.	2 h.		CHINA MAIL S.S. Co.	On 24th inst.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SHANGHAI, JAPAN, do	PUSHIMI MARU	Jap. str.	2 h.		CANADIAN PACIFIC O.S. LTD.	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SHANGHAI & TACOMA	MEXICO MARU	Jap. str.	2 h.		OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at 3 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	TAMBO MARU	Jap. str.	2 h.		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at 11 A.M.
VAL PARADISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, do	KITO MARU	Jap. str.	2 h.		TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 21st Jan.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	2 h.		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHIKANO	Brit. str.	2 h.		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	TAMBA MARU	Brit. str.	2 h.		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	SUIYO	Brit. str.	2 h.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	KAIPOKO	Brit. str.	2 h.		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	WINGANG	Brit. str.	2 h.		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	At least 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	NEER	Brit. str.	2 h.		MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 24th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	TAISANG	Brit. str.	2 h.		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 24th inst., at No. n.
SHANGHAI	SINANG	Brit. str.	2 h.		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 29th inst.
SHANGHAI	DILWARA	Brit. str.	2 h.		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 19th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	BUIGOWA	Brit. str.	2 h.		OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 19th inst., at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	SOOSU MARU	Jap. str.	2 h.		DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.	On 19th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	JOSEPH MARU	Jap. str.	2 h.		DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.	To-day, at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI	HAITAN	Brit. str.	2 h.		DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.	To-morrow, at 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	LUCOW	Brit. str.	2 h.		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	On 18th Jan.
SHANGHAI	HAIBOW	Brit. str.	2 h.		LOXLEY & Co.	About 19th inst.
SHANGHAI	VAN CLOON	Dut. str.	2 h.		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 20th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	PAI-AWAN	Am. str.	2 h.		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	To-morrow at 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	YUENSANG	Brit. str.	2 h.		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	About 18th inst.
SHANGHAI	TAKSANG	Brit. str.	2 h.		CANADIAN PACIFIC O. S. LTD.	On 28th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	NIKAN	Brit. str.	2 h.		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	Beginning of Jan.
SHANGHAI	KEY WANG	Brit. str.	2 h.		OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 25th inst.
SINGAPORE	VAN WAERWICKE	Jap. str.	2 h.		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at Noon.
SINGAPORE	KENKIN MARU	Jap. str.	2 h.		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.	On 29th inst., at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	TENSHIN MARU	Jap. str.	2 h.		OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 30th inst.
MACASSAR	TJIAI WONG	Dut. str.	2 h.		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN	
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	KWAI SANG	Brit. str.	2 h.			
BATAVIA	TSURU MARU	Jap. str.	2 h.			
BATAVIA	LOHILA	Dut. str.	2 h.			

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS

MARSEILLES and LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, and PORT SAID.

Next Sailing S.S. "NORR" about 23rd February, 1919.  
S.S. "NOVARA" about 9th March, 1919.

## SHANGHAI.

Next Sailing S.S. "DILWARA" about 29th December.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI KORE and YOKOHAMA.  
Next Sailing aboutBOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.  
Next Sailing S.S. "DILWARA" about 10th January.

## WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to  
P. & O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STRAITS & CALCUTTA ..... "KWAI SANG" ..... Tues, 17th Dec. Noon.  
 HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ..... "TAKSANG" ..... Wed, 18th Dec. 8 a.m.  
 MANILA ..... "YUENSANG" ..... Fri, 20th Dec. 3 p.m.  
 SHANGHAI ..... "WINGANG" ..... Sun, 22nd Dec. D'light.  
 SHANGHAI ..... "TAISANG" ..... Tues, 24th Dec. D'light.  
 MANILA ..... "LOONGSANG" ..... Fri, 27th Dec. 3 p.m.  
 SINGAPORE ..... "VAN WAERWICKE" Sat, 28th Dec. 3 p.m.  
 CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAI SANG" and "VITIM." Calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERWICKE" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to  
JARDINE MATHESON & Co., LTD.,  
General Managers.  
Telephone No. 215.

## KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department)

HEAD OFFICE (Kobe).

Branches and Representatives:—

TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, BOMBAY, PORT SAID, CALLAO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAIPEI, BANGKOK, SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI and TAIPEI.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coasts, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to  
OHU KYOKU TRADING Co.,  
M. HASHIMOTO,  
General Agents.  
Telephone No. 2100.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

LIMITED

## PACIFIC SERVICE.

## CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

Sailings from Hongkong for Vancouver via Usual Ports of Call.

Subject to change without notice.

"MONTEAGLE" ..... 24th December, 1918.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 22nd January, 1919.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.

Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

Dominion Express Company's Travellers' Cheques issued, a safe and convenient way of carrying funds.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailings, and rates of cargo, apply to the General Agent, Messrs. J. B. WILLIAMS & Co., Ltd., 1407 HONGKONG.

## YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA

INCORPORATED IN JAPAN.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

STEAMSHIP OWNERS, BROKERS FOR THE SALE, PURCHASE, CONSTRUCTION AND CHARTERING OF STEAMERS, MARINE INSURANCE BROKERS ETC.

COAL MINE OWNERS ALSO BUNKER COAL CONTRACTORS.

BEST JAPANESE COAL ALWAYS IN STOCK.

HEAD OFFICE—KOBE

BRANCH OFFICES—TOKIO, SINGAPORE, AND TAIHOKU.

AGENTS—LONDON, NEW YORK, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO, SYDNEY, SHANGHAI, TAIPEI, KEELUNG AND MOJI.

FOR PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO—

M. KOBAYASHI,

Agent,  
TOP FLOOR, KING'S BUILDING.

## KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA).

## THE STEAMSHIP

## "VAN CLOON"

will be despatched on January 13th, 1919, to

SWATOW, BELEWAN-DELI and PENANG

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon-passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,  
Agents.

## WEATHER REPORT.

December 16th, at 12.07.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok, Indo-China and Manila. Pressure has decreased slightly to moderately at the majority of reporting stations; the anti-cyclone having moved eastward. The monsoon will continue to blow freshly over the Formosa Channel and the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 101.58 inches, against an average of 82.54 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.  
 Hongkong to Gap Rock (N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy, occasional rain.  
 Formosa Channel (The same as No. 1.  
 South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lamma) (No. 1.  
 South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Hainan) (No. 1.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

DECEMBER 16TH, A.M.

Station.	Hour	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature	Humidity	Wind		Weather
					Direction.	Force.	
Vladivostock	6 a.						
Nemuro	5 a.						
Hakodate							
Tokio							
Kochi							
Nagasaki							
Kagoshima							
Oshima							
Naha							
Ishigakijima							
Bonin Island							
Weihaiwei	6 a. 30 25	31	84			0	b
Hankow							
Iohang							
Kiukiang							
Changsha							
Shanghai		30.91	48	100	N	2	o
Gutzlaff		30.82	60	100	SW	4	r
Sharp Peak			68	83	W	1	o
Amoy		30.6	63	83	W	2	o
Swatow							
Tsishoku	6 a. 30 04	84	94		SW	2	b
Tsichu		30.02	81			0	b
Tainan		30.01	68		N	4	r
Koshun		29.99	74		SW	2	o
Pescadores		30.04	84		SW	0	o
Canton	6 a. 30 03	84	100			0	o
Hongkong		30.01	84	98	E	6	od
Gap Rock		29.98			N	0	o
Macao		30.08	84	84	SW	4	o
Wuchow	9 a.						
Hoibow							
Pakhoi							
Phulien							
Tourane							
Cape St. James							
Apurri	6 a.						
Dagupan							
Manila							
Legaspi							
Tacolob							
Iloilo							
Surigao							
Guam	4.30						
Lapuan	6 a. 29 78	78	91	SW		4	



## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, sailing at MAURITIUS on route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
Managing Agents.

## "ELIEMAN" LINE.

(RELFFMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.  
General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 17th Dec. Noon.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 18th Dec. 9 A.M.
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	"HUICHOW"	On 19th Dec. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 19th Dec. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KAIKONG"	On 20th Dec. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	On 24th Dec. Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL, and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Airships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
Agents.

TELEPHONE 36

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIKONG" ... Capt. A. E. Rodgins ... TUESDAY, 17th Dec. at 1 P.M.  
"HAIKONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 24th Dec. at 1 P.M.  
\* The Steamship "HAIKONG" will not call Foochow.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.  
General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

Freight or Passage apply to

DAVID SARSON & CO., LTD.  
Agents.

## P. &amp; O. S. N. CO.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

## MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO  
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT.  
MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

## MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave HONGKONG about 1918	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
NORE	23rd February.	30th March.	8th April.
NOVARA	9th March.	13th April.	22nd April.

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co., between ports common to both Companies.

Steamer	Leave HONGKONG about	Due SINGAPORE about	Due COLOMBO about	Due BOMBAY about
DILWARA	10th January.	15th January.	22nd January.	26th January.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave HONGKONG about

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

Passengers may travel by B. I. S. N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

## WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Steamers and Sailing Dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GOSNOLD & DRYDEN, at 19 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.  
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAMAKURA MARU 12,410 Tons	Wed. 18th Dec. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU 12,510 Tons	Thurs. 19th Dec. 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU 9,800 Tons	Sun. 22nd Dec. 11 A.M.
YOKOHAMA	KITANO MARU 16,980 Tons	Sat. 18th Jan. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	SHINCHIKU MARU 7,000 Tons	Tues. 24th Dec.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KAGA MARU 12,300 Tons	Thurs. 19th Dec. at 11 A.M.
	YOKOHAMA MARU 12,340 Tons	Mon. 30th Dec. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	TANGO MARU 12,700 Tons	Tues. 31st Dec. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	TENSHIN MARU 6,470 Tons	Sat. 4th Jan.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON		

\* Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. \* Wireless telegraphy.

## HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 30,000 tons displacement.

Next SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

\* FUSHIMI MARU ... Wed. 18th Dec. at 11 A.M.  
\* KASHIMA MARU ... Wed. 25th Dec. at 11 A.M.  
\* Omitting Manila and/or Moji.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
K. MORI, Manager.

phones 721 and 336

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave HONGKONG
SHINYO MARU	22,000	THURS. 19th Dec.
KOREA MARU	20,000	17th Jan. 1919.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	30th Jan. "
TENTO MARU	22,000	8th Feb. "

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO, OBUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES

Steamer	Tons	Leave HONGKONG
KIYO MARU	17,300	Jan. 9th, 1919.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, Ltd., on the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—  
T. DAIGO, Manager,  
King's Building.  
TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

From MARSEILLES for SHANGHAI—The S.S. "NERA" will leave on or about Dec. 23rd. "PORTHOS" " " " " Jan. 10th

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore,

Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

J. TOURTET,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION!

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said. "GANGES MARU" Saturday, 21st December.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore. "KENKON MARU" Beginning of January, 1919.

BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service. "TSURU MARU" Sunday, 29th Dec. at Noon. \* Omitting Batavia and Sourabaya.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U. S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MEXICO MARU" Thursday, 18th December, at 3 P.M.  
"ARABIA MARU" Monday, 6th January, 3 P.M.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY. "SOHU MARU" Thursday, 19th December, 8 A.M.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY. "JOSHIN MARU" Thursday, 19th December, at 10 A.M.  
"AMAKURA MARU" Sunday, 22nd December, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,  
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

No. 1, Queen's Building.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,500 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Jan. 9th, 1919. "CHINA" Feb. 6th, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTEL, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Building, 105 House Street, Tel. 1645.



